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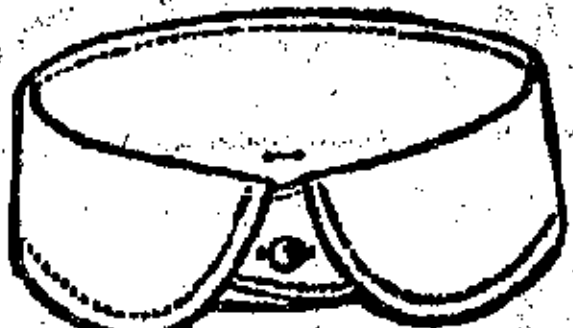
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THE IDEAL CENSORSHIP.

(By NORMAN KEITH.)

The cloud of Controllers, Directors and Censors which has darkened our days, eating up our liberties like locusts, diverse in the scope of their tyrannies, are alike in this—that one and all they are so eager to tell us the things we may not do that they are unconcerned to emphasize those things which are still permitted to us.

Human nature, irritated by harsh denial is soothed by the recital of privileges. "Eat Less Bread" scowls on every hoarding. "Give Up Sugar" screams at us from the tubes, still, aggravated and unsweetened, we curse the Food Controller and his works. A very elementary knowledge of psychology would have revealed to the Lord High Controller of our diet a better way.

Consider the mellifluous effect—in blue letters on a silver ground—of the following exquisite invitation to lunch: "Why bother about Bread when Peches Melba cost 1s. 2d.?" Reflect on the soothing charm of a giant poster in Aldwych telling us in green on a white ground that "To buy Apparegus is to be patriotic." Contrast its influence with the abrupt injunction to "Go without Potatoes." Pineapples are plentiful! is a more tactful statement than the bald assertion that "Sugar Users are War Losers," that Lord Devonport urged us to while, had Lord Devonport urged us to consider the perfection of the peach in order of commanding us to stew the leaves of the rhubarb, the digestion of our less remote suffering inhabitants of our less remote suburbs would at this season be in a more settled, not to say suave, condition. The same holds good of other departments. The Railway Controller, with a modicum of tact, could have turned our thoughts from trains to caravans, and have posted London with inviting sketches of simple life on our larger commons; instead of emphasizing what there is yet left for us to do, he tells us that 50 per cent. increase in our fares is the penalty we must pay for unregenerate longing for green fields.

If only controllers had imagination! Think of the exquisite persuasiveness of an ideal Drink Censor. In place of the out notices thrust upon a thirsty public as to when they may not drink, a man who knew his job would fill the Press with sparkling paragraphs, inviting headlines, "Porter on draught at all hours at The Bull and Bush." "Lemons as served in Ancient Greece, with or without nectar, on tap at all Licensed Premises from 6 a.m. till after midnight." A Rousing Glass of Ginger Beer is the Englishman's Birthright. Refuse to give it up. Down with the Huns, up with the Soda Water. The peremptory mandates which darkened our streets and our homes at untoward hours were unnecessarily rude. We should have done all that was required of us had we been kindly treated. Why did not the Light Controller issue proclamations like the following:—"Lions in Shadow. The finest Pictorial Effects of the Age. Draw your blinds at nine sharp and watch out for Whistler's effects in the moonshine." The chance of a life time, see Piccadilly in solitude at midnight and go home happy.

The Luggage Controller snaps out instructions as to pounds and hundred-weights, leaving us hopeless and helpless between a "hold-all" and a "carry-home." An ideal censor would have approached the matter with intuition and appealed to our sporting instincts on the following lines:—"Columbus discovered America without a Collar. Be a Briton, give up socks and conserve space." The lack of the ideal censor, however, is perhaps most acutely felt in relation to the Press. All day long imperial mandates come from one or other of the innumerable deputation committees which exist to harry unfortunate pressmen. You are requested not to mention that "Lord Macdonald is on a visit to the Hebrides," as any reference to his movements may impart information to the enemy. You are permitted to state that the Duke of Doldrums has been appointed chief controller of cows, but you are warned not to mention the fact that he has a prize herd of short-horns on his estate.

Instead of these cruel repressions of journalistic activity, the ideal censor should furnish up-to-date biographies of the various controllers. Their political activities, their services on behalf of the particular ministers who have interested themselves in their careers. The ideal censor would earn the gratitude of innumerable newspaper men if he were to give us spicy details concerning the appointment of the Earl of Margarine as Butter Controller gives us every assurance that this important department is at last in the hands of an expert. From his earliest youth the Earl of Margarine has been associated with the butter trade, and there is no form of mercantile adulteration in relation to this commodity with which he is not familiar. He purchased his title some ten years back for the sum of £50,000 from the Government, then in power, and the money thus devoted to the replenishment of the Party Funds has played a considerable part in his selection for the present post. The Earl of Margarine is the Managing Director of Butter Shops, Ltd., the firm which has just lately secured the Government Contract for the supply of butter to our shops. Lord Margarine will thus be able to exercise his commercial gifts on behalf of his shareholders and at the same time secure the public the benefit of his advice in relation to the amount of butter which can be safely be released for sale. It is estimated that his Lordship will make for his firm a matter of £200,000 profit on the first Butter Contract, and that his function as controller will secure the bankruptcy of a number of rivals in the business. We may confidently expect to find his name appearing in the next Honours List as the Duke of Dripping.

The ideal censor could give us many pithy paragraphs in regard to the Honours List. He could give us the true in-

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE CENSORSHIP.

WORKING UNTOED HARM.

Mr. Ernest C. Gill, of the publicity Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., writes to the *Daily Telegraph*:

The thanks of all are due you for the most admirable leader in your paper to-day, entitled "The Censorship." It is indeed apparent, as you so truly state, that "the time has come when the control exercised over the issue of news should be the subject of investigation," for the Censorship as at present exercised is working untold harm upon the honour and glory of Great Britain. Nothing is gained in the long run by hiding the truth. You state that "the publication of the report of the Mesopotamia Commission, following upon the Dardanelles disclosures, must convince the country that it is, at any rate, learning all that can possibly depress it." May I suggest that the terrible suffering and loss of life in these campaigns would largely have been avoided if competent journalists had been attached to the staffs, and allowed to send over their despatches? As an old journalist, I know it would have been apparent to any correspondent on the spot that the conditions of our gallant wounded in Mesopotamia were terrible, the extreme, and had their despatches come to the papers here and been published, the public would have insisted upon an instant reorganization of the medical services. So, for the want of a Press correspondent, thousands of our gallant men died or went through untold suffering. No more damning instance of the folly of hiding the truth could be adduced. The Censorship at the present time hides from a waiting and expectant Empire the glorious deeds and deathless sacrifices of her gallant sons and daughters. Throughout the Empire and the world at large the holding up of the suppression of information with regard to England is having a sinister effect. It is not realized, for instance, that in proportion to her population England has sent more men to the colours, and suffered more grievous losses than any other part of the Empire. Why? Because of the Censorship. English men and women throughout our vast and far-flung Empire who subscribe in thousands to Old Country papers look and look in vain for any accounts of English bravery or English heroism, or English victories on land, or sea, or in the air, and if they read in alien lands is it any wonder they are depressed when it is asked, "What are the English doing?"

I can assure you, as one with some slight knowledge of publicity, that the doings of our gallant American cousins and Allies—soldiers, sailors, and airmen—will be published throughout the world. And why should they not? American newspapers have emphatically declared that they will not stand for the policy of secrecy in force in Great Britain with regard to news, and it is, indeed, high time that the Press of this country should stand up and insist upon the same. I am sure you suggest. You have the British Empire behind you in your legitimate demand for the abolition or reorganization of the Censorship.

THE INDIAN CENSORSHIP.

TIRED OF BEING BADGERED.

We have decided (says the *Madras Mail*) that no accounts of the sinking of torpedoed or mined vessels, except the messages sent by Reuter, will henceforth appear in this paper. We are driven to this decision by the extraordinary performances of the censorship or super-censorship at Simla. When the *Mongolia* was sunk, certain accounts of the experiences of passengers were telegraphed, with the Bombay censor's sanction, to the Press. Some time before, the Press in this country had been asked in general terms not to publish alarming accounts of disasters at sea. In view of that, although the first of the *Mongolia* messages had been passed by the Bombay censor and had not been interfered with by the Madras censor, we suppressed it. Next day, however, we saw that papers in other parts of India had published it, showing that it was allowed by censors elsewhere and was being generally circulated. We then decided to publish it, together with subsequent messages, also passed by the censor at Bombay; but before doing so we ultra-scrupulously consulted the Press Adviser in Madras, who saw no objection, as the fact of being passed by the censorship showed that the matter did not come under the general rule. To our astonishment, Simla now considers we had done wrong. We confess we have had enough of being badgered on this subject. Like every other reputable paper, we pride ourselves on abstaining from anything in the slightest degree contrary to the national interest. If the censorship is going to rebuke us for accepting its own imprimatur as authority to publish, we refuse to touch the subject of disasters at sea at all. The Press has some shred of dignity still attaching to it.

wardness of innumerable baronetries, and every paper would gladly publish details like the following:—"Sir Pepper Castor, one of our new Baronets, has received his title as a reward for his excellent advice to the Prime Minister in regard to Cassowary, Ltd. It will be remembered that Sir Pepper drew the Premier's attention to the fact that Cassowary were forming a subsidiary company in the Fiji Islands, and suggested that if he purchased shares at the then market price of 10s. each there was reasonable expectation that once the parent Cassowary had absorbed its Fiji offspring, the shares would fetch four times as much. It will be remembered that this prophecy came true and that the Premier netted a considerable sum as a result of Sir Pepper's financial sagacity."

The ideal censor opens a vista rich in possibilities; I have endeavoured faintly to suggest a few.—*Everyman*.

HOW I BOMBED ESSEN.

FRENCH AIRMAN'S STORY OF HIS RAID.

Sergeant-Aviator Maxime Gallois, describing his recent bombardment of the Krupp factory at Essen, says:

"We started, at 8.20 in the evening. There were four of us bound for Essen, but the night was foggy, and I soon lost sight of the others. My course lay over Metz and Thionville and down the Moselle to Coblenz. I was fired at crossing the line by French batteries. Over Metz searchlights were playing, but I passed undetected. I continued steering by compass to Trèves, where I heard my own comrades bombing the town, and knew I was keeping my direction. By 11.15 I picked up the Rhine, with the moon shining on it, and flew up stream past Bonn and Cologne to Düsseldorf. Looking down on the German towns was like looking down on a sea of electric light. Cologne was one of the brightest, and I saw anti-aircraft guns, especially at Cologne, where the shooting was uncommonly good."

"Over Westphalia the blaze of light below me grew constantly brighter. As I approached Essen there was a broad band of light on the horizon, which seemed to be several miles long, while southward of the town was another great belt of light from the iron and steel foundries."

"I arrived over Essen at a height of 6,000 feet. This altitude was necessary in order to avoid the air defences. I chose the spot where the blaze of light from the factories seemed brightest, and there threw my cargo of bombs, counting ten between each bomb and the next. It is impossible to say what effect the bombs had among the blazing factory chimneys below. I then started homewards, and reached home just as my patrol was running out."

Gallois is an ex-cavalryman of thirty-eight. Soon after the outbreak of war he was detached, on account of his age, for service as an assistant in one of the camps for the treatment of sick horses, but he pestered the authorities with applications for more dangerous employment, until at the fifth time of asking, he was accepted for aviation service.

The raid on Essen was described to the *Daily Express* correspondent by two Dutch factory foremen who arrived from that town late to-night.

"We were fast asleep last night," they said, "but were only half-undressed, for when the English began to talk of reprisals we were warned by the local police that night attacks were really possible, and that we must always be prepared to seek safety."

"It must have been about three in the morning when we were almost thrown out of our beds by violent bomb reports from outside the town, near one of Krupp's cannon factories. People rushed half-dressed into the streets, crying, 'The swine are at it. They are bombing Krupp's. God help us.'"

"People threw themselves on the ground in the streets, shouting, 'Oh, these swine. Police, mounted and on foot, and soldiers and firemen in motor-cars rushing through the crowded streets shouting, 'Go to bed, but the people could not be calmed.'"

"From our window we could see a large fire break-out somewhere near Krupp's."

"Bombs were dropped in many parts of Western Germany. There were more than 200 casualties and great military damage was caused."

A Berlin official telegram says:—"Enemy airmen undertook numerous attacks on the German homeland on the night of July 7th. The result of the attacks, which were undertaken with strong forces, was nil. No works of the armament industry nor any other military works were hit."

Near Essen, in spite of an assiduous search during the day, only two bomb-holes were found. Six other bombs smashed window-panes in a village twenty-five miles from Essen."

IS LORD KITCHENER ALIVE? HINTS CONVEYED IN LETTERS FROM PRISONERS.

American papers publish an Associated Press despatch dated London, July 27th, as follows:—

The statement by Mrs. Parker, sister of Lord Kitchener, that she believes her brother to be alive and that he did not go down with the cruiser *Hampshire*, has revived a rumour which has occurred in England during the past year. Asked by an interviewer to-day on what grounds she based her belief, Mrs. Parker replied:—"I cannot tell you on what grounds I believe it. In fact, I do not want to go into any details whatever."

The original rumour was that a letter had been received from a British prisoner in Germany saying that Lord Kitchener was a prisoner there. The letter was never traced and the rumour was considered a canard.

In printing the foregoing the *New York Times* added the following letter:—"To the Editor of the *New York Times*:—In regard to the belief of the sister of Lord Kitchener that he is still alive, when recently in Australia I was shown letters from Australian soldiers, imprisoned in Germany. There were vague references to some big British personage being held by the Germans, such as 'K.' 'is here' and 'The world will be astounded when it is known who is a prisoner here.'"

Therefore, the idea has taken hold in Australia and is growing stronger, that Kitchener was not drowned with the sinking of the *Hampshire*.

KATE ROONEY.

Dorchester, L.I., July 27th.

PRICE OF TITLES.

PEERAGES FOR SALE.

The *Morning Post* published recently a long list of honours conferred upon officers in the War Office. Some of them it holds to have been well merited—indeed, for all we know, they were all well deserved. But it is noteworthy that no Admiralty list was given; and we understand the reason to be that the Admiralty decided upon a self-denying ordinance for the duration of the war. This decision was founded upon at least two excellent reasons; the first, that if any honours were going they should be given to the sailors who were doing the actual fighting; and the second, that, as victory was the real test of the Board of Admiralty, it was fitting to wait until victory was reached rather than anticipate its laurels. The *Morning Post* thinks that the Board of Admiralty was right, the more so as the scramble for the various steps in these ladders of dignity intrigues and petty dissensions. And yet it readily admits that the gift of honours to meritorious officials is upon quite another and a higher plane than the system by which honours are granted to the political supporters of a Government.

IN THE DAYS OF OLD VENICE.

"We have heard that Venice in her palmy days had a Golden Book, in which the names of those who had done signal service to the Republic were recorded. It was an idea both beautiful and magnificent, and at first was a great success. But the entries grew with astonishing rapidity, and the reasons for them became correspondingly vague and grandiloquent, while, at the same time, certain officials or parties of the State of Venice grew unaccountably rich, and the State herself declined. We do not suggest that this was anything more than a coincidence; but it is at least certain that the inevitable happened, and in the last years of the Republic not a single entry honoured or sullied its pages."

"There is a real danger that this fate may also overtake the honours now granted—or supposed by a constitutional fiction to be granted—by His Majesty the King. The British people are slow-witted when it comes to honours, and are beginning to discover that these ancient and noble titles which were held in so much esteem by our ancestors are now being given, or rather sold, not to merit but to opulence, and not for public service, but for political support. It is worth noting that those who may fairly be said to have been 'in the know' have refused these honours, as, for example, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Asquith. All these gentlemen, having been Prime Ministers themselves, had the best means of knowing to what depths of degradation the system had reached, and it may be presumed that this knowledge restrained them from accepting honours for themselves, just as no one will eat macaroni who has seen it being made."

A TARIFF RATE.

"We are excitedly informed that there exists, or existed a regular tariff—so much for a Knighthood, so much for a Baronetcy, and so much for a Peerage. Not only so, but this scale varied according to supply and demand. At the end of an Administration, when the Party Whip was getting together funds to fight a general election, honours became as huck-noried as the leaves of *Vallombrosa*, and there was a consequent slump. When, on the other hand, an Administration was well settled in office, and there was no necessity to sell at a sacrifice, prices were firm and buoyant. A Peerage might cost you, perhaps, five thousand pounds more when Peers were, so to say, in season. There were even, according to a well-founded report, brokers in honours, who studied the political barometer as fishermen study the weather, and would sell a parcel of Baronetcies forward, as a speculation, if they sensed a crisis in the affairs of the State."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

INSPECTION.

All ranks will parade at Central Station at 5.45 p.m. sharp on Thursday, August 30th. Uniform, helmets, and rifles. No exemption will be granted on business or any other ground than that of Medical unfitness. Ambulance Platoon will parade without Carriages and Stretchers. The Drums and Bugles are included in above order. Mounted Police will fall in at Stables at 5.15 p.m. The Parade will March Past in Column of Fours in Queen's Statue Square. Recruits will not parade. The Band will not parade.

STRENGTH.

Joined—Water, Police—P.C. 682 R. G. Herbert. Joined—No. 1 Company—P.C. 681 F. D. Bain.

(Sd.) T. F. HOUQU, A.S.P. (Reserve), 28th August, 1917.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S SHIP WRECKED.

The second-class cruiser *Olympia*, which was Admiral Dewey's flagship at the battle of Manila, went ashore on Block Island on June 25th, and now lies in four and a half fathoms of water on the edge of the Corbier Shoals. The crew was taken off, one man being killed. The *Olympia*, which was in Hongkong Harbour when the Spanish-American war was declared, was partially reconstructed in 1903. She has a displacement of 5,870 tons, with a complement of 443 men. Her principal armament consists of four 6-inch guns.

CORRESPONDENCE THE SERVICE DOLLAR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

Sir,—The dollar is still ascending, and still nothing is done.

The official dollar is 2/8 for September, and it looks as if it would be over 3s for October, so that those in receipt of sterling pay see their dollars reduced by nearly a half since the beginning of the war.

What is to be done? The Legislative Council is here to legislate for the good of the Colony, and included in this are, presumably, those unfortunates who are in receipt of sterling pay from the Home Government. The Legislative Council decides what contribution should be paid to the Home Government and this is paid at the current rate of exchange, so that the Home Government is, apart from any increased contribution, receiving nearly twice as much as before the war.

Why could not the Legislative Council fix the rate of exchange at which this money is paid to the Home Government, say, at 2s? The difference between the contribution now paid and that paid, at a 2s dollar, would be more than ample to make the pay of Home Government servants up to what they would receive if paid at a 2s dollar.—Yours faithfully,
ANON.

[All the matters to which our correspondent refers are really in the hands of the Imperial Government. The most this Colony can do is to offer suggestions.—Ed., H.D.P.]

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—It is time the public had knowledge of the conditions under which the troops of this Colony labour, and I appeal to the Press to voice the feelings of all who call themselves men to obtain conditions for the "stranger within our gates" such as will give redress for the past and hopes for the future.

Men of Hongkong! Do you realize that we have many brothers here amongst us drawing the princely stipend of One dollar per week, and out of that dollar the man has to provide cleaning gear and charges against loss of kit?

We must remember that very few of the men are soldiers from choice, but have joined up as defenders of the Motherland in distress, and many here bear the marks received in the conflict at the Front.

All honour to them! And it behooves us to cause such a stir that we shall be able to make some effective flutter in the dovecots of officialdom.

Life was hard with a normal dollar, but things are now unbearable. Something must be done, and that quickly. Hongkong is no health resort and can you believe it, sir—men enter hospital with sickness contracted through no fault of the individual, but because the illness is non-climatic, the patient has to pay sevenpence per day for treatment.

Seventy pence is not much, but recollect what sevenpence for hospital out of sixpence received means. The unfortunate patient leaves hospital in debt to a grateful country.

Compare the service conditions with the treatment meted out to the Volunteer forces. The Volunteer going sick enters the G.C.H. and receives free treatment for an illness which may or may not be due to his military service. Consider, sir, the difference.

Men with "cushy" jobs drawing good salaries and the minimum of inconvenience—treatment, free!

Men who have given their all for their beloved Homeland—treatment, sevenpence to pay from sixpence received!

Charity is not asked, Justice and Equity is demanded. Wake up!—Yours faithfully,
D. TEMPLETON.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1917.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

News has been received in Shanghai of the death in action, in France, of Lieut. H. E. Collier, 133rd Fortress Co., Royal Engineers, formerly an engineering assistant in the Public Works Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council. He volunteered for active service immediately on the outbreak of war and left with the *Suwa Maru* contingent in October, 1914. Shortly after arriving home he received a commission in a Lancashire Territorial Battalion, and was afterwards transferred to the 133rd Fortress Company of the Royal Engineers, and saw service in the Gallipoli campaign.

EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH FALSE PRETENCES.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, the hearing was resumed of the case in which an European, named J. W. P. Thornley, was summoned for obtaining £30 by means of false pretences from a money-changer named Cheng Hing, of Pedder Street. It was alleged that defendant secured the money on the statement that Mr. S. Greenfield, who has a station store in the money-changer's premises, had money belonging to him.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull prosecuted, and in reply to a series of questions, defendant said he had formerly been in the employ of the B.A.T., and that his salary was \$200 per month. He admitted owing \$120 to the Hongkong Hotel, \$90 to the North Point Hotel, and \$30 to a Mrs. Russell of Kowloon. He also admitted going to Mr. Faithfull's house at Kowloon, though he did not know him, and tried to borrow money from him. He had borrowed money from Noordin, the Indian tailor. He had also hired motor-cars from the Dragon and Exile Garage and had not yet paid for them. He denied that he had been deported from the Straits Settlements. He was still staying at the Matilda Hospital, but did not pay anything for that; he was about to undergo an operation. When he left the B.A.T. he joined the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock at a salary of \$250 a month, but was only there a month because he was heavily in debt and people with bills were always coming to him. He had never shown a document purporting to have been signed by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., in order to obtain credit. He denied having used the Colonial Secretary's name in an unwarrantable manner in order to get credit; that the Colonial Secretary was an old friend of his and that he "knew him in the Straits." Defendant admitted having borrowed a number of small sums, but said that his debts did not amount to more than \$400.

At this juncture the Magistrate (Mr. Dyer Ball) remarked that all that had been adduced regarding the borrowing of money did not reveal a system of false pretences. The defendant seemed to have got the money by saying that he would pay it back.

Mr. Faithfull contended that this young man has been leading a fraudulent life in the Colony, and it is time that it was stopped. He has been borrowing money from everybody and admits borrowing it in a shamefully unblushing way. He never pays anyone.

His Worship—Yes; he has paid some people, but he has obtained money from a good number of other people who have taken pity on him. There has been no fraud or false pretence in obtaining the money.

Mr. Faithfull—If your Worship's views are hostile to mine, I shall have to see the Hon. C.S.P. with a view to getting him deported to Singapore.

His Worship—Defendant has been perfectly frank about getting all this money. I am still of the opinion that your client's knowledge of English is sufficiently weak to allow of a mistake being made. The man Greenfield, it would seem, has been in the habit of lending money, and Cheong Hing probably thought that Greenfield had loaned money to Mr. Thornley before. Mr. Dyer Ball further remarked that he had been impressed with the very straightforward way in which defendant had admitted everything. Defendant would be discharged, on the ground that there were no false pretences in this particular charge.

"SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND."

The following subscriptions to the above fund have been received by the Treasurer during the week ending August 28th and are gratefully acknowledged:—
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C. Thorpe 10.00
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Carried forward \$2,690.21

*Monthly subscription.

Donation.

T. ROBINSON (General Secretary).

F. G. B. HASTINGS, R.N. (Naval Secretary).

C. L. COOPER-HUNT, C.F. (Military Sec. and Treasurer).

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED THEFT OF ELECTRIC WIRE.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood a Chinese was charged with stealing 180 feet of electric insulated line, the property of the Hongkong Electric Company.

Mr. E. Davidson appeared on behalf of defendant, and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton prosecuted on behalf of the Company.

The case was adjourned until Friday next.

DISORDERLY SHIP'S OFFICER.

An European ship's officer was charged before Mr. Wood yesterday with being found drunk, and also with behaving in a disorderly manner, in Connaught Road the previous evening.

It was stated that the defendant was very drunk and noisy, and even when brought to the police station he made a fearful row for two hours.

A fine of \$5 was imposed.

REVENUE OFFICERS AND OPIUM.

Before Mr. Wood, three Chinese Revenue Officers and two Chinese detectives were charged with stealing opium from cases which had been placed upon a Customs launch. They were also charged with assaulting the ex-stoker of the Customs launch. Each of the Revenue Officers charged was wearing a lifesaving medal.

Mr. Mattingley appeared to defend one of the Revenue Officers and Mr. Lo represented the defendant.

Mr. Lo, in opening the case, said that one day, when a number of cases of opium which had been seized had been placed on board the launch, the first defendant, who was coxswain of the boat, became imbued with the idea of getting rich quick, and explained to the others how, if they loosened a certain screw, they could take out small quantities of opium from the cases and no-one would be any the wiser. Upon hearing this, the stoker left the launch and resigned his position. Subsequently, the stoker was offered \$500 as "hush" money, and he sent a friend to ask for some of the cash, but nothing was forthcoming, and the complainant did not have anything more to do with the matter. On the 14th inst. the complainant and a friend were walking in Taumati when they were set upon by a gang of men, which included the five defendants. Later Serg. Tulloch came along and complainant went to him and made a certain statement.

Complainant went into the box and supported the facts mentioned by his solicitor.

Replying to Mr. Mattingley, complainant said that he earned \$12 per month as stoker of the launch.

And not long ago you took a share in a rice shop for \$250. Now where did you get that money from?

Complainant—I got it from my mother-in-law.

The hearing was adjourned.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] CANTON, August 28th.

A RUMOUR.

Rumours have been current that the Defence Commissioner of Chinchow (Swatow) has declared independence of Kwangtung, but a telegram has been received to the effect that the story is unreliable.

ENEMY SHIPING.

Since the declaration of war with Germany and Austria five enemy ships in Swatow and Canton have been seized, and additional naval officers have been sent to guard them.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The project for establishing a Provisional Government is energetically supported by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Admiral Ching Pih-kwong, and Ng King-lim (Chairman of Parliament). Since the recent meeting of the special Parliament they have made various appointments. It is understood that Foreign and Diplomatic Affairs will be conducted by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and Military and Naval Affairs by Ching Pih-kwong and Li Li-kwan respectively.

CIVIL GOVERNOR'S DISAPPEARANCE.

Soon after the disappearance of the Civil Governor, the Tsuchun called all the leaders of King Wai troops, which were under the Civil Governor's command, to his office and requested them to maintain peace. They all promised to do this.

Various reasons for the Civil Governor's sudden disappearance have been given. It is believed however, that the chief cause is his objection to the re-opening of gambling.

The Tsuchun reported the departure of the Civil Governor to General Luk Wing-ting and asked for the appointment of a successor.

CIVIL GOVERNOR OF KWANGSI.

From an official source we learn that the Defence Commissioner, Mok Wing-sun, who went to Kwangsi at General Luk's request, will shortly be appointed Civil Governor of the Province.

STORM SEQUEL.

MARINE COURT ENQUIRY.

At the Hongkong Marine Court yesterday, Lieut. C. J. Thomas, Assistant Harbour Master, held an inquiry into the circumstances attending a collision between the launch *Tommy Atkins*, belonging to the Army Service Corps, and the Star Ferry boat, *Star Star*, which took place in the Yaumati typhoon shelter just after mid-day on the day of the last storm.

The facts brought out were that the *Star Star* had been in the refuge from the day previous, and on the morning of the occurrence the Army Service boats, *Omphale* and *Tommy Atkins*, came in to shelter, both anchoring near to the ferry boat. During the worst of the blow the *Omphale* went to change her position and was carried nearer the ferry boat, bumping her slightly. The ferry boat men say that this caused her to drift and badly knock against the *Tommy Atkins*, the latter having a considerable amount of damage done to her stem and side.

Captain G. J. Lammert was present on behalf of the Army Service Corps, and Mr. T. W. Robertson, Superintendent Engineer of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, watched the case for the Star Ferry Company. Evidence having been taken, the Court rose.

OBSERVANCE OF NELSON DAY.

The Executive Committee of the Navy League has decided to appeal to the people of the Empire for the observance of the anniversary of the death of Nelson on the 20th October next, as a Day specially dedicated to the honour of the British Fleet, and the Fleet of our Allies. As the actual anniversary falls upon Sunday, October 21st, it has been agreed that Nelson Day shall be observed this year on Saturday, 20th October. This day, it is hoped, will in future be known as the British race in all parts of the world as "Nelson Day."

On the 21st October during the past twenty-two years, arrangements have been made by the Navy League to do public honour to the memory of Nelson, and to impress upon the mind of the British community everywhere the great lesson of his life. On the forthcoming occasion, more than ever previously in our history, the memory of Nelson and the Nelson Tradition will be honoured as the embodiment of the lofty ideals of the British Fleet. The profound gratitude of the British Empire will be expressed to our Navy, and to the Navies of the Great Nations who are allied with us in the prosecution of the struggle for the preservation of human liberty upon the earth.

In appealing to the Dominions and Dependencies for a world-wide expression of loyalty and devotion to the Sea Power of Great Britain and her Allies, no words are necessary to emphasise the supreme part which the British Fleet plays in upholding the unity, integrity and prestige of our own Empire. The significance of British Sea-Power in our Imperial life is amply recognised in the following Resolution, which was adopted by the Imperial War Conference at its meeting on March 20th last:—

"That the Admiralty be requested to work out immediately after the conclusion of the war what they consider the most effective scheme of Naval Defence for the Empire for the consideration of the several Governments, summoned to this conference, with such recommendations as the Admiralty consider necessary in that respect for the Empire's future security."

In submitting this appeal for the observance of Nelson Day to the Overseas Branches of the Navy League, the following suggestions are offered for their consideration:

(1)—That whenever possible a Public Demonstration should be organised at which attention would be called to the achievements of the Fleet in the present war and a resolution adopted expressing the confidence of the local community in the Officers and Men of the British Navy.

(2)—That Memorial Church Services should be held in commemoration of the gallant Officers and Men in all branches of the Navy Service and of the Officers and Men of the Mercantile Marine who have laid down their lives in defence of the Empire since the beginning of the conflict.

(3)—That all public buildings should display the flags of Great Britain and her Allies.

(4)—That discourses on the work of the Navy in the war and the dominant part which sea power plays in the achievement of ultimate victory should be brought before the children in all public, secondary and elementary schools.

(5)—That the editors of all newspapers be requested to devote space to an article dealing with the indebtedness of humanity to the Fleet in their issues of Saturday, the 20th, or Monday, 22nd October.

(6)—That collections may be raised for the extension of the Navy League scheme for the Education of Naval and Mercantile Marine orphans and for the assistance of Naval and Mercantile Marine charities.

The people of the Empire can never sufficiently acknowledge their immense obligations to the devoted loyalty and self-sacrifice of our seamen in all our services, and it is hoped that on the forthcoming Nelson Day there will be a universal manifestation of deep and practical interest in the watch that has been so well kept and the deeds that have been so nobly done by our sailors.

Elaborate arrangements have been made for the observance of Nelson Day in the United Kingdom.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 25th August is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 54 weeks
This Year	\$12,923	\$655,948
Last Year	15,116	491,816
Decrease	1,183	25,868

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

(TELEPHONE 1741).

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

SALE OF WASHING DRESSES

AUGUST 29th TO SEPTEMBER 5th.

THESE READY-TO-WEAR SUMMER DRESSES ARE IN THE LATEST STYLES AND MATERIALS, BUT HAVING ARRIVED TOO LATE FOR THE SEASON'S TRADE, WE OFFER THEM AT REDUCED PRICES.

FROM \$10.00 TO \$25.00 EACH.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES. V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY. THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[467-3]

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

SOLE AGENTS

FOR

WICHERT & GARDINER,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

SMART SHOES

FOR

LADIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH SCHOOL,
Causeway Bay, RE-OPENS on
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD, at 9 A.M. [192]

DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

SCHOOL Duties will be RESUMED on
SATURDAY, 1st September.
For Terms for Boarders and Day-Scholars,
apply to—
THE HEADMASTER.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1917. [193]

G. R.
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG IN PRIZE.

TAKE NOTICE that Writs have been
issued and served in ACTIONS which
have been instituted in the Supreme Court of
Hongkong in Prize by the Proper Officer of
the Crown on behalf of the Crown against the
Owners and parties interested in the VESSELS
and CARGO specified below and for the con-
demnation thereof. An appearance to the Writ
in any one of these actions should be entered
either personally or by Solicitor at the Registry
of the Supreme Court in Prize, Hongkong,
within Twenty-Eight Days from the date of
this Notice.

NAME OF VESSEL.	NUMBERS OF TONNAGE.	DATE OF SERVICE.	DATE OF ARREST.
The Motor Launch "Plover" No. 1017	1017	10th Aug. 1917.	10th Aug. 1917.
"Plover" No. 1017	1017	10th Aug. 1917.	10th Aug. 1917.
"Plover" No. 1017	1017	10th Aug. 1917.	10th Aug. 1917.
"Plover" No. 1017	1017	10th Aug. 1917.	10th Aug. 1917.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1917.
HUGH A. NISBET,
Registrar in Prize,
Registry of the Prize Court,
Courts of Justice,
Hongkong. [197]

G. R.
GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in
SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum
of \$100,000 current in Shanghai,
will be received by the TREASURY CHEST
OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT,
until 11.30 A.M. on the 31st August, 1917.
The amount accepted is to be placed by the
Tender to the credit of an account with
the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available
on the 31st August, 1917.

Persons tendering to state alternatively
(a) The amount of Hongkong currency payable
in Hongkong on 31st August required for
each \$1,000—Shanghai currency and/or
(b) The amount of Dollars current in Shanghai
per \$100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London
Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.
The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed
covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST
OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT,
and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERN-
MENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the
tenders is reserved.
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on
application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby
notified that having regard to the provisions of
the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George
III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender
is subject to the express condition that no
Member of the British House of Commons
shall be admitted to any share or part in or to
any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby
made for the allotment of such (Bills).
The provisions in question do not apply to
Contracts entered into by any incorporated
Company in its corporate capacity and made
for the general benefit of the Company.
Any further information can be obtained by
personal application to the TREASURY
CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.
F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt. Colonel,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.,
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 28th August, 1917. [195]

G. R.
GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in
TIENTSIN, up to and for the sum
of \$75,000 current in Tientsin, will be received
by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER,
ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M.
on 30th August, 1917.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the
Tender to the credit of an account with the
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COR-
PORATION, Tientsin, so as to be available on the
31st August, 1917.

Persons tendering to state alternatively
(a) The amount of Hongkong currency payable
in Hongkong on 31st August, 1917, required
for each \$1,000—Tientsin currency and/or
(b) The amount of Dollars current in Tientsin
per \$100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London
Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.
The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed
covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST
OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT,
and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERN-
MENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the
tenders is reserved.
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on
application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby
notified that having regard to the provisions of
the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45, and 41, George
III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such tender
is subject to the express condition that no
Members of the British House of Commons
shall be admitted to any share or part in or to
any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby
made for the allotment of such (Bills).
The provisions in question do not apply to
Contracts entered into by any incorporated
Company in its corporate capacity and made
for the general benefit of the Company.
Any further information can be obtained by
personal application to the TREASURY
CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.
F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt. Colonel,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.,
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 28th August, 1917. [191]

G. R.
GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.
FANLING.

THE BIG COURSE will be OPEN for play
from 1st September.

K. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary. [198]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

**HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

NOTICE.

**THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS** will
be held at the Company's Hotel, on SATUR-
DAY, 1st September, 1917, at 12.15 P.M., for
the purpose of receiving a Statement of
Accounts of the Company to 30th June,
1917, with the Report of the Directors, and to
discuss any matter that may be competently
brought before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 25th August, 1917, to
1st September, 1917, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager and Secretary. [195]

Hongkong, 28th August, 1917.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
Certificate No. 3482 dated Hongkong
19th February, 1900, for 50 Shares numbered
5435 to 5484, 10293 to 10307, 52840 to 52849,
5435 to 5484 and 55811 to 55815 and Provisional
Certificate No. 43371 dated Hongkong, 5th
July, 1907, for 25 Shares numbered 88206 to
88230, all Registered in the name of Sir CHAS.
MAYNE, Bart., have been LOST or STOLEN,
and should this Certificate and this Provisional
Certificate not be produced to the Bank before
the 2nd September, 1917, new Certificates for
the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid
Certificates No. 3482 and Provisional Certificate
No. 43371 will thereafter be treated by this
Corporation as Null and Void.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager. [191]

Hongkong, 1st August, 1917.

**NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED
(IN LIQUIDATION).**

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any
OUTSTANDING NOTES will be
paid on presentation to the under-
signed on or before SATURDAY, 30th September,
1917, at Noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it
necessary to claim repayment IN STERLING
from the BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, to
whom the necessary funds will be remitted.
THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge
for payment of claims out of monies deposited
in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION
ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.
A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1917. [196]

**ITALIAN CONVENT,
CAINE ROAD.**

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND CLASSES.

**NEW Term for Elementary (Beginners),
Intermediate (Theory) and Advanced
(Speed) Pupils begins on MONDAY, 3rd
September, 1917.**

Private classes held in the morning.
Examinations for Certificates will be held as
usual by the Local Committee at the end of the
term.
For further particulars apply at the Convent. [197]

G. R.
NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian
desiring to leave the Colony should
apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE
STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.
and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days
are required to Register themselves under
the REGISTRATION or PERSONS
ORDINANCE 1915.

Forms of Registration giving the par-
ticulars required may be obtained at the
G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine
not exceeding \$50. [198]

WANTED.

ABOUT and September by Local Shipping
Firm LADY STENOGRAPHIST previous
experience essential.
Apply—
Box 30,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [197]

WANTED.

LOCAL Shipping Firm requires an
ENERGETIC YOUNG EUROPEAN
with previous experience. Knowledge of
Typing and Shorthand preferred.
Apply to—
Box 15,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [194]

WANTED.

**ENGINEER, BRITISH, as WORKS
FOREMAN.** Applications with
Copy References in own writing, stating
age, experience and salary required. No
other applications considered.
W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD. [191]

FOR SALE.

**BAGS OF USED HONGKONG POSTAGE
STAMPS** with duplicates, containing:
30 Stamps for \$0.50 1500 Stamps for \$2.00
50 " " 0.75 500 " " 2.50
70 " " 1.00 400 " " 4.50
100 " " 1.40 300 " " 5.00

GRACA & CO.
No. 4 WINDYBANK STREET,
Hongkong. [192]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 4 "BASILEA," Lytleon Road,
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE with
Servants' Quarters.
Apply to—
Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Chartered Bank Building. [192]

TO BE LET.

A FLAT at No. 3, Jordan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
KAYAMALLY & Co.,
5, D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong. [193]

TO LET.

**IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable
SHOPS,** situated in Ice House Street,
opposite the Grand Hotel, recently recon-
structed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO. LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central. [190]

TO LET.

"HOMESTEAD," No. 43, PRINCE
Unfurnished, immediate possession,
for 8 months.
FLATS, "Wild Bull Buildings," Wanchoi.
HOUSES and FLATS, Gap Road.
Apply to—
SANG KEE,
Care of COMMERCE DEPT.,
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION. [184]

TO LET.

NO. 28, BELLIOS TERRACE.
A LARGE ROOM suitable for Office in
Queen's Building (corner of Connaught Road
and Ice House Street).
ONE GODOWN in Duddell Street.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Building. [19]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 8, Connaught Road Cen-
tral.
OFFICE in King's Buildings.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Morston
Terraces.
HOUSES on Shameson, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [19]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. [191]

WANTED.

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with
about 10 Rooms in a central location.
Please apply to—
Box No. 1,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [197]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN
JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.**

THE Steamship

"TJISONDARI"
having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or
from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 3rd Sept., at
Noon, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Underwriter on or before the 5th
Sept., or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 3rd Sept.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1917. [197]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND
SINGAPORE.**

THE Steamship

"SANTHIA"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are notified that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the
Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 3rd Sept. will be
subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages
are to be left in the Godowns, where they will
be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas
on 1st Sept., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the
Underwriter in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1917. [19]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

B

BRANDY.

Superior Old Cognac.

**A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,**

WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.

TEL. 616.

BIRTHS.

BISHOP.—At Manila, on August 18th, to
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. BISHOP, of the
Chartered Bank, a daughter. [197]

CARTWRIGHT.—At Hongkong, on 28th
inst., to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. CART-
WRIGHT, a daughter. [197]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 29th August, 1917.

MUNITIONS OF PEACE.

When the war broke out the arrangements
for the supply of munitions to the British
Army were soon found to be inadequate.

When peace returns, unless the supply of
munitions for the industrial army is
sufficient, there will be a social Arma-
geddon. Labour, never more secure of
employment and good wages than at present,
is profoundly disturbed. Its chief
fear is not about to-morrow—although
—but rather about the day after the
signing of peace. It thinks of the uncer-
tain future. It fears, as so many of our
recent correspondents on the Military
Service Bill have feared, that the bat-
talions of officials created, and the auto-
cratic powers with which some individuals
are invested during the emergency of
war, will entail another struggle for
freedom within the Empire. Nobody
doubts the complete loyalty of
British labour. It must not be for-
gotten, though, that nearly fifty years of
free education have produced a new type
of working man. He reads carefully the
newspapers, and, in workshops, mines,
and even on the farms, he talks about
his own conditions of life and contrasts
them with those of more fortunate
people. He is determined that his own
lot shall be improved and that his sons
shall have as good a chance in the struggle
for existence as it is possible for him to
obtain for them. He believes that unless
he insists these ambitions will not be
realised.

Unless we take into consideration all
the factors in the situation we are in
danger of misinterpreting the meaning
of the recent Labour Conference, con-
cerning the invitation to send delegates

to Stockholm. There have obviously been
misunderstandings. Whatever be his
faults, Mr. HENDERSON has a reputation
for honesty and straight-forward dealing
which many other politicians and officials
might envy. The situation in Russia has
been not only delicate but continually
changing. On the evidence supplied by
the cables from Home, there seems to be no
doubt that the Stockholm Conference was
but one more of the wiles of the German
Emperor. It was another effort to drive
a wedge in between the Allies. Men of
the extreme views of Mr. RAMSAY MAC-
DONALD might be deceived by such tactics.
The pacifist of that peculiar type is blind
to the sins of the enemy. The average
British working man, however, is far
too hard-headed an individual to adhere
to the principle of offering the other cheek
to the smiter. How, then, are we to
account for the very large number of
votes recorded in favour of sending dele-
gates to Stockholm? We do not believe
that there was any desire to hob-nob with
the enemy. The decision was due in part
to confidence in Mr. HENDERSON's judg-
ment, and, in part, to the existence of
grievances—some of them real and others
imaginary—in the ranks of labour. Sus-
picion and mistrust of employers has
increased during the war. In this age of
publicity it is impossible to hide what is
happening in the cities and towns of
Britain. Labour has probably formed an
exaggerated idea of the number of young
men in the "funk holes" of Government
offices, and has believed that preferential
treatment in the matter of conscription
has been shown to people of good social
standing. Before the war, labour regard-
ed the aristocracy as decadent and
pleasure-seeking; but during the last
three years the oldest families in the land
have given an example to the rest of
the nation in personal sacrifice. Labour
no longer regards that class with the suspi-
cion of the old days; it is the plutocracy,
not the aristocracy, that infuriates the
workers. It is the word "profiteering"
that acts on labour like a red rug to a
bull.

In the words of the Navy, we shall
"carry on" during the war, but the real
difficulties will commence soon after the
signing of peace. The recent strike
instigated by the engine-drivers of the
railways was really only postponed for
the period of the war. The greatest
sedative in the hands of the Board of
Trade has been the appeal to patriotism.
When the present crisis is over that will
not be available. The millions of
men back from the front will refuse
to return to the old conditions of
life. The more enterprising may
emigrate; but many must remain at
home. Then there are the millions in
the Government-controlled workshops and
factories. It will be no easy task to
provide suitable employment for all. We
must, however, hope that the war has
driven home its lessons to the leaders of
public opinion. We can be thankful
that the Ministry of Reconstruction
is already at work. All sorts of
schemes for improving communications in
Great Britain can be devised, the most
obvious being the construction of tunnels
between England and France and be-
tween Scotland and Ireland; but
the really difficult problem will be
how to create immediately a market
for the munitions of peace which
the controlled establishments of Great
Britain will be ready to produce as soon
as the fighting is ended. The huge engine
which is now running at full speed and
demands the attention of some three
millions of workers to maintain its out-
put cannot suddenly be stopped or
scrapped; it must be kept in motion.
But unless the goods produced by it can
be sold, it will be impossible to provide
the necessary fuel. We welcome, therefore,
the news contained in recent cables describ-
ing the reorganisation of the Commercial
Intelligence Department of the Board of
Trade. There is to be closer co-operation
with the Foreign Office. We may even
hope for improvements in the British
Consular Service. So far as China is
concerned, we know of the country's
enormous potentialities as a market;
but the market must be created.
We must endeavour to make the
supply create the demand. In the
past, British organisation has had not
a little to do with the great success of
the Maritime Customs Service and the
Salt Gabelle. None of the early prophets
realised what could be done with those
Services. It will be the same with the
development of the natural wealth of the

country. For many reasons, we are glad
that China has joined the Allies; the
quickening of the economic development
of the country is not the least of the
advantages that may be expected to result
from that action. Years ago Li HUNG-
CHANG visited Great Britain in order to
obtain first-hand knowledge of modern
industrial development. Recently a
military deputation has left Peking
and is to be received by our KING.
We are sanguine that the day is not far
distant when a Chinese mission for the
improvement of commerce between the
two countries will be received at Bucking-
ham Palace. For it is by the development
of the natural resources of Asia that
Europe will be able, in some measure, to
recuperate after the ravages of years of
war. We hope to see a steady stream of
mining machinery and other munitions
of peace borne eastwards from the work-
shops of the Old Country in ships flying
the Red Ensign.

A pair of binoculars has been received
by the War Charities Committee from
Mr. A. H. Skelton, of Messrs. Lane,
Crawford & Co., for the Lady Roberts'
Field Glass Fund.

M. M. de Nascimento, Secretary of
the Portuguese Legation in Peking and
Acting Consul-General at Canton, is about
to produce a booklet called "Prince
Charming" and devote twenty per cent.
of the proceeds of the sale to the subscrip-
tion open in Macao for the Cigarette and
Tobacco Fund for Soldiers.

The Services Entertainment Fund
enabled the European Staff of the
H. K. S. B. R. G. A. to enjoy a most
pleasant outing to Macao on the 26th
inst. Favoured by glorious weather, the
trip on the *Tai-shan* was ideal. The mem-
bers of the staff desire to express their
thanks to the committee of the S. E.
Fund, and to the manager and staff of
the Hongkong and Macao Steamboat
Co. for "A Perfect Day."

"THE OUTCAST."
SPLENDID PERFORMANCE BY THE
FRAWLEYS.

Few of those who comprised the large
audience at the Theatre Royal last even-
ing will readily forget The Frawleys' pro-
duction of "The Outcast." This sensa-
tional, and at the same time wholly
unconventional, drama had never previ-
ously been staged in Hongkong, but any
subsequent productions will be bound to
receive unanimous support, especially if
the leading roles are in such capable
hands as Miss Eva Lang and Mr. John
Halliday, who combine to form the spirit
of the piece.

The touching story opens in the apart-
ment of a young English bachelor—
Geoffrey (Mr. John Halliday)—who is
letting himself "go" ably assisted by
some male acquaintances, because the girl
he loved has gone in for the main chance
and married a man with more money than
Geoffrey. The wine flows freely, and, just
for a "mad stunt," and with the idea
of bucking up the miserable and intox-
icated Geoffrey, one of the men grasps a
seltzer bottle, and, thinking he sees a
policeman passing below the window,
pours the contents of the bottle on to the
helmet of the supposed custodian of law
and order. But the "policeman" turns
out to be a woman wearing a *toque*, and,
with the idea of making good the damage,
and "bringing a change to the atmos-
phere," the men call the woman up to
the apartment. Thus Miriam, "The
Outcast," comes into the life of Geoffrey.

She is taken in hand by the young
bachelor, who improves her in every way,
and she develops from a slangy, badly
dressed, reckless creature of the streets
into an accomplished and beautiful
woman. It is this striking, yet delicate,
part which is undertaken by Miss Lang.

Despite the obvious attractions of Miriam,
Geoffrey cannot forget the girl of higher
station, and when the latter becomes tired
of her married life and turns to Geoffrey
again a great crisis is reached—but
Geoffrey discovers his deep love for
Miriam, the little girl of the streets whom
he has dragged from the mire, and who
has developed into a good and lovely
woman. And thus the story ends.

The characters of Miriam and Geoffrey,
as may be imagined, afford scope for much
strong acting, and Miss Lang and Mr.
Halliday fully realised what was neces-
sary, with the result that their acting
throughout was brilliant, and both were
often loudly applauded. The other mem-
bers of the Company all ably assisted to
make the production the success it was,
and when "The Outcast" is repeated
this evening there should be another large
house.

THE WAR.

BRITISH MAKE SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

AUSTRIAN ARMY'S DESPERATE POSITION.

ITALIANS OVERCOMING ENEMY RESISTANCE.

AMERICA OFFERS AID TO RUSSIA.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACKED.

LONDON, August 27th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was heavy rain all day. In the afternoon we attacked eastward and south-eastward of Langemark.

The first reports indicate satisfactory progress.

We drove off raiders northward of Lens.

Our aeroplanes vigorously carried out raids and observations effectively and machine-gunned enemy batteries, transport and infantry.

Enemy aircraft were aggressive. We brought down four and drove down three enemy machines. Three of our machines are missing.

SUCCESSFUL RAID.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided this morning eastward of Oost Taverne, taking prisoners.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, August 27th.

A wireless German official report states:—We broke down violent British attacks north-westward of Lens.

LATER.

A wireless German official report states:—A strong English attack westward of Ypres failed.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, August 28th.

A communiqué states:—On the left of the Meuse there were fairly violent artillery actions, especially north of Hill 344.

The enemy did not attempt to attack our new positions.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, August 27th.

A wireless German official report states: The French captured Beaumont village and the Fosses and Chaume woods, but our counter-thrusts regained them, with hundreds of prisoners.

Fighting continues.

LATER.

The enemy gained local advantages westward of Le Catelet.

Beaumont during the early engagements remained ours.

FRENCH ARMIES CONGRATULATED.

LONDON, August 27th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters states that Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig telegraphed to General Petain on the 21st instant as follows:—“All ranks in the British Armies in France join in hearty congratulations to you and your gallant Armies for the splendid results gained at Verdun yesterday. The enemy will not be able to endure many more such blows.”

General Petain replied on the 22nd instant as follows:—“Hearty thanks for the kind congratulations of the gallant British troops, who have brilliantly distinguished themselves again during the last few days in Flanders and at Lens. They will touch the hearts of the soldiers at Verdun, who are united to their Allies by a common determination to win and a common assurance of success.”

LATEST CABLES.

ENEMY DEFICIENCY.

LONDON, August 28th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters mentions as an outstanding feature of the recent fighting the inability of the Germans to resist or counter-attack in adequate strength. On the right of the Meuse the enemy front is barely two miles in advance of the line from whence he started his staggering rush towards Verdun in February of last year.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN FRONT.

RAID IN THE BLACK SEA.

LONDON, August 27th.

A Russian official wireless message states:—Enemy attacks to the south of Oena and north-east of Soevja failed.

Co-operating with the Fleet, we raided Orda, in the Black Sea.

The enemy fired from hospitals.

We destroyed official buildings and blew up eleven motor-boats and seven feluccas.

GERMAN CLAIM.

A wireless German official report states:—We occupied positions which the Russians yielded on the south bank of the Duena.

LATER.

We captured important positions eastward of Czernowitz, and took 1,000 prisoners and six guns.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NAVAL AIR RAID.

ENEMY AERODROMES BOMBED.

LONDON, August 27th.

The Admiralty announces that the Naval Air Service carried out a raid on Saturday night on St. Denis-Western aerodrome and dropped many bombs. One of our machines is missing.

DUTCH VILLAGE BOMBED.

FLUSHING, August 27th.

An unknown airman, at 11.30 on August 25th, bombed the village of Cadzand, north of the Scheldt. There was no damage.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ATTACK ON MONTE SANTO.

LONDON, August 28th.

Correspondents state that the enemy is endeavouring to bar the way to the Chiapovani Valley, which has been reached and passed at various points.

Our aeroplanes are intensifying the disorder of the retreat, swooping low and bombing and machine-gunning the roads, which are crowded with lorries, infantry and guns.

Mr. Percival Gibbon states that the troops assaulted Monte Santo after an intense artillery fire at seven in the morning from three directions: Northwards, along the high saddle connecting Santo with the Vodic summit; frontally, up the steep face overhanging the Iazono; and southwards, from the low saddle named Dol. By ten o'clock the frontal attackers reached the summit and planted the tricolour.

ENEMY COVERING WITHDRAWAL.

LATER.

It is pointed out that the Austrians are desperately throwing in reserves in order to stop the advance on the Bainsizza plateau, probably endeavouring to cover their withdrawal of guns and troops north-east of Gorizia.

Of the monitors bombarding Trieste on the 19th inst. four were British, carrying 15-inch guns with a range of 16 miles.

EARLIER CABLES.

ITALIAN FRONT.

PROGRESS AND MORE PRISONERS.

LONDON, August 27th.

A wireless Italian official report states:—At Bainsizza the struggle has increased in intensity.

The enemy, in extreme desperation, with stronger forces, is seeking to prevent us making progress on the eastern edge of the plateau. We are overcoming the resistance at various points.

We captured 500 prisoners yesterday.

ITALY PAYING PRICE OF VICTORY. Correspondents contribute gruesome accounts of their visit to the battlefields at Selo, where the Italians sliced most deeply into the heart of the Austrian resistance.

Mr. Percival Gibbon telegraphs:—“Italy is not playing at war. She pays the price of her victories. The currency with which she pays lies under the vehement sun, swollen hideously, awaiting burial.”

“Within Selo itself there was a bloody massacre. The air is poisoned with the stench from heaps of the grey corpses of Austrians slaughtered by the Italian bombers.”

The Italians had to face a veritable maze of machine-gun positions which would have been impregnable without a preparatory bombardment. The British guns alone fired 15,000 shells on the first day.

The booty in Selo is incalculable, and it includes numerous howitzers.

The Austrian Brigade Headquarters underground were fitted up with every luxury.

ENEMY IN FULL RETREAT.

Information from the Italian Headquarters emphasises the Italians' great progress towards overcoming the obstacles mentioned on the 21st inst. The Italians now possess most of the plateau Bainsizza, between Tolmino and Monte Santo, which the Austrians had transformed into the most formidable entrenched camp, with several lines of defences bristling with guns.

The enemy is in full retreat, his machine-guns and light artillery engaging in sharp rearguard actions, but not hindering the Italians, who advanced to a depth of six to nine kilometres in a straight line over the most difficult terrain.

ITALIANS' TERRIBLE TASK.

UDINE, August 27th.

It is reported that the Austrian Emperor personally witnessed the Austrian retreat at Monte Santo.

A visit to the captured position enables one to grasp the terrible task with which General Cadorna is faced, for the side of each mound affords protection to the Austrians, whose machine-gun muzzles only show over the crest. Once these are rushed every cavern and clump of bushes are shattered to bits, and the trenches become the scene of a bloody hand-to-hand struggle for a few yards of mountain side.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BELGIAN SOCIALISTS AND STOCKHOLM.

LONDON, August 28th.

The Germans have been pressing the Belgian Socialists to attend the Stockholm Conference. They permitted in meeting to decide. This was attended by 500, when it was resolved that, as a protest to German cruelty, they would not participate, even if the British and French delegates went.

POLITICS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, August 28th.

The Free Commission in the Reichstag on the 26th inst. received scant courtesy from the reactionaries, who fear it as a step towards democratisation, while the reformers regard it as a sop thrown to them. The minority of the Socialists refuses to recognise its existence, their leader, Herr Ledebour, describing it as political hocus-pocus.

The *Cologne Gazette* wants cabbages and coal rather than Committees, which merely talk and do nothing practical.

AMERICAN RED CROSS SUPPLIES.

WASHINGTON, August 28th.

A Transportation Service has been created to handle the vast Red Cross supplies going to the Allies. Steamship companies of the Allied Governments have given free much of the necessary cargo space.

INTER-ALLIED SOCIALIST LABOUR CONFERENCE.

LONDON, August 28th.

An inter-Allied Socialist-Labour Conference meets in London to-morrow, under the presidency of the ex-Cabinet Minister, Mr. Arthur Henderson. Two-thirds of the delegates will be British, a great majority of whom are pacifists, one South African and one French delegate, and will also include the Munitions Minister, Mr. Abel Thomas.

There is little prospect of any unanimity of view.

SIGNAL APPRECIATION OF CANADIANS.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S REPLY.

OTTAWA, August 28th.

Replying to the Secretary of State for the Colonies' congratulations on the splendid work of the gallant Canadian troops, the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, cabled as follows:—

“Please accept on behalf of the Government and the people of Canada their most grateful thanks for your telegram, which is deeply appreciated throughout the Dominion. We are proud of the part that Canada is privileged to take alongside our gallant Allies and fellow-subjects from all parts of the Empire. I assure you that we will continue to make our best efforts till the complete and final victory.”

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, August 28th.

Silver is quoted at 45d. The market is firm, with buyers.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICA AND LABOUR DISPUTES.

WASHINGTON, August 27th.

Representatives of the Government and the Federation of Labour have agreed upon the adjustment of disputes in shipyards. This example is likely to be followed in other trades, thus obviating any possibility of trouble during the war.

COALITION GOVERNMENT FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, August 27th.

A Coalition Government for South Australia has been formed, comprising three Liberals and three Nationalists, with Mr. Peake as Premier.

THE SALONIKA HOLOCAUST VISIT OF THE KING OF GREECE.

SALONIKA, August 27th.

The King of Greece has arrived. His Majesty visited the devastated quarters and camps of the homeless.

His Majesty was received by the Allied Generals and a guard-of-honour, and was loudly cheered by the populace.

CHINESE PROPERTY IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, August 27th.

The Berlin papers state that the Commander-in-Chief of Brandenburg has ordered the seizure of all the property and banking accounts belonging to the Chinese Government.

THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE.

MOSCOW, August 27th.

The great Conference was attended by 2,500 delegates, 468 representing the four Dumas, 100 the Peasants, 220 the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers of All-Russia, 147 the Municipalities, 118 the Zemstvos and towns, 150 the industrial organisations and banks, 313 the co-operative organisations, and 176 the professional unions.

The Maximalists decided to leave the hall unless the majority agrees to hand over all power to the Councils of Workmen and Soldiers.

General Korniloff arrived and received a most enthusiastic welcome. He declared that he would tell the Army that the watchword of Moscow was not Internationalism, but “Patriotism and Victory.”

The Prime Minister, M. Kerensky, delivered a speech at a military fête at the Hippodrome. He declared that he was convinced the revolutionary troops, at Moscow would not only drive back the enemy at the front, but would crush any attempt at a counter-revolution.

LATEST CABLES.

RUSSIA IMPRESSES UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, August 28th.

Favourably impressed with the Provisional Government's attitude, as reflected in M. Kerensky's speech at the Moscow Conference, President Wilson has cabled the Conference an assurance of the United States' willingness to extend every material and moral assistance to the Government of Russia in the promotion of the common cause, in which the United States and Russia are united.

EARLIER CABLES.

TRIAL OF SUKHOMLINOFF.

PETROGRAD, August 27th.

Asked in the course of his trial whether he possessed a fortune, General Sukhomlinoff replied that he had only 40,000 roubles. His wife had nothing.

Sixty out of the 130 witnesses informed the Court that they were unable to come and give evidence.

The defence asked for a postponement of the trial, but the Court refused the request.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RUSSIA.

PLAIN TALKING AT MOSCOW.

MOSCOW, August 27th.

The Minister of Finance, M. Nekrassoff, in addressing the Conference, indulged in some plain talking. He pointed out the enormous increase of paper money, which was admitted by the new régime to be much more costly than the old. New administrative bodies were absorbing enormous sums. Financial difficulties were largely due to the increase in the pay of the workers and the reduction of revenue. He foreshadowed monopolies, especially in tea.

STRIKE EFFORTS FAIL.

PETROGRAD, August 27th.

The efforts of the Moscow agitators to incite a strike at Petrograd failed. Work was not interrupted, except in a few factories.

BRITISH TRIBUTE TO ROUMANIA.

LONDON, August 27th.

The Press Bureau announces that the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, has despatched a message to Roumania on the anniversary of her entry into the war. He pays a tribute to Roumania's courage and endurance in the cause of freedom against autocracy. “This cause can never fail, however long its triumphs are delayed. The re-creation of Roumania's army and the resistance it is now making against the enemy under difficult conditions are magnificent examples of the strength freedom inspires in a free people, and is also a proof of the Allied determination to win victory.”

STRIKE IN AUSTRIA.

ZURICH, August 27th.

Four thousand smiths in a munitions factory at Prague struck work. The troops arrested 300 and compelled them to resume.

DISEASE IN GERMANY.

LONDON, August 27th.

The German papers report that there is a spread of intestinal diseases, especially dysentery.

GERMANY AND BELGIAN VALUABLES.

LONDON, August 27th.

The Belgian Government has been informed that the Germans have ordered the Courtrai banks to transfer all valuables to Brussels.

CANADA AND SOLDIERS' FRANCHISE.

OTTAWA, August 27th.

The Soldiers' Voting Bill is now practically through the Dominion House of Commons as amended in Committee. It enfranchises all the overseas soldiers who enlisted in Canada. Those who are not regularly domiciled will vote as if living in the constituency in which they enlisted. The right to vote is conferred upon Hindus in British Columbia, also Canadian Indians serving overseas.

AFFAIRS IN ABYSSINIA.

ADDIS ABABA, August 27th.

The ex Emperor, Lij Yassu, has escaped from Magdala, where he was surrounded for three months. After defeating three hundred Government soldiers he took refuge in a neighbouring mountain. The Prime Minister has been arrested and put in chains for conspiring to overthrow the Government.

BRITAIN'S FOOD OUTLOOK.

LONDON, August 27th.

The final returns by the Food Production Department of the acreage under corn and potatoes for the 1917 harvest, show that instead of a total increase of 347,000 acres there is an actual increase of 388,000 acres over the area under cultivation in 1916. The figures do not include the vast increase in the potato harvest from gardens and allotments. Taking into account the decrease which was originally anticipated, the total gross increase is 650,000 acres on farms alone. This is equivalent to five weeks' extra foodstuffs for the entire population.

ROMANCE OF THE AEROPLANE.

The aeroplane was born yesterday; it will dominate to-morrow. The aeroplane may decide, indeed, whether Europe is to be militarist or democratic. The destinies of man hang in the air.

On December 17th, 1903, the Wright Brothers made their first flight in a motor-driven aeroplane. Only fourteen years ago. The flight took place in North Carolina. It lasted fifty-nine seconds. The distance covered was 260 metres!

Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian, flew eighty yards at Bagatelle, outside Paris, on October 23rd, 1906, and all the world wondered.

A year later Henry Farman, a French subject, but the son of an Englishman, flew 311 yards. On January 13th, 1908, Farman succeeded in flying just over 1,000 yards at an average speed of thirty-four miles an hour.

These men, the Wrights, Santos-Dumont, and Henry Farman, were the pioneers of aviation, but they inherited the results of generations of experiments. The most valuable of the spade work was done by Chanute in America, and Forber in France.

In 1909 Farman flew forty-two miles. From less than 300 yards to forty-two miles in six years! In 1910 Sopwith flew 169 miles!

In 1911 Paulhan, the French aviator, prophesied that the aeroplane would one day be used for military purposes on land and for naval work at sea. Think of it! Only six years ago the military value of the aeroplane was only a possibility.

Mr. Charles Turner, in a book published in 1912, foretold the construction of aeroplanes capable of travelling a hundred miles an hour. Nowadays planes travel two hundred miles an hour.

When war broke out in 1914 Great Britain was still sceptical concerning the aeroplane's military employment. We had few machines and few aviators. France, always eagerly interested in the new, was much wiser. Germany was wiser, too, only, happily for us, she pinned her faith to Zeppelin and the dirigibles.

The British air service has developed amazingly. Our airmen have proved themselves supreme in skill and daring. The enemy has observed and profited. The achievements of British aviators have taught the enemy the enormous possibilities of the aeroplane as a weapon of offence.

PAPER COFFINS IN GERMANY.

An Amsterdam telegram reports that paper coffins coated with chemicals are being used in Germany owing to the scarcity of wood. Paste is being employed instead of nails.

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WEATHER REPORT.

On August 28th at 12.10. No return from
Japan and W. China. Pressure has increased
slightly to 30.0 inches at all stations. It is
probably highest over Japan and lowest over
W. China. Gradients are very slight.Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at
10.0 a.m. on 28th: 1.00 inch. Total since 1st
January, 71.80 inches, against an average of
64.81 inches.The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Hongkong to Gap Rock	(S.W. or variable winds, moderate to light; fine)
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hau Tong and Lanchow	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hau Tong and Lanchow	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS

A NEW CODE

New local and non-local storm
signals codes will be introduced
at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of
the old Local Code and the China Coast
Code.The principal change in the Local Code
is that the new signals will show the
direction from which the gale is expected,
whereas the old signals showed the position
of the typhoon. The latter will be
indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local
signals. The new Local Code is given
below:

DAY SIGNALS.

Signal, Symbol. Meaning.

- 1.—Red cone.—A typhoon exists which
may possibly cause a
gale at Hongkong with-
in 24 hours.
- 2.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the
North (N.W. to N.E.).
- 3.—Black cone
inverted.—Gale expected from the
South (S.E. to S.W.).
- 4.—Black drum.—Gale expected from the
East (N.E. to S.E.).
- 5.—Black ball.—Gale expected from the
West (N.W. to S.W.).
- 6.—Double cone.—Gale expected to in-
crease.
- 7.—Black cross.—Wind of typhoon force
expected (any direc-
tion).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by
three explosive bombs, fired at intervals
of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station
and repeated at the Harbour Office.The signals will be lowered when it
is considered that all danger is over.The Day Signals will be displayed at
the masthead of the storm signal mast on
Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office,
H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast,
the flagstaff on the premises of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the
premises of the Standard Oil Company
at Laichikok, and the flagstaff near the
Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps)

- 1.—White-white-white.
- 2.—White-green-green.
- 3.—Green-white-white.
- 4.—Green-green-white.
- 5.—White-white-green.
- 6.—Green-white-green.
- 7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed,
at sunset, on the tower of the Railway
Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the
Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have
the same significance as the day signals.Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by
explosive bombs as above, in the event of
the information conveyed by this signal
being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in
the Harbour a Cone will be exhibited at
the following stations:—Gap Rock,
Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sai Kung, Wan,
Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok and Tai Po,
to notify the fact to native craft and
passing ocean vessels.Further details can always be given to
ocean vessels, on demand, by signal
from lightships.The object of the code is to give at least
24 hours warning of a gale (Force 8 by
Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean
velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also
warnings of expected changes in the
direction and force of the wind. Owing,
however, to the uncertain movements of
typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic
observations, it will occasionally happen
that signals 2 to 5 may be displayed
without a gale occurring at Hongkong,
or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not
likely to happen, except in the case of
typhoons forming in the vicinity and
travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or
of a located typhoon increasing its rate
of progression abnormally.Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning
to "Stand By" and watch for the next
signal.In the new non-Local Code the approxi-
mate velocity of the storm centre will be
shown, in addition to its direction of
motion, and the position of the centre
will be given in degrees of latitude and
longitude. The time at which the warn-
ing was issued will also be shown.OF KINGSHIP AND
DEMOCRACY.AND BRITISH BRIDES FOR
BRITISH PRINCES.

[BY VALENTINE LEYWOOD.]

It is the unenviable lot of the
sovereigns and potential sovereigns of
this realm that their marriages are mat-
ters of public interest and importance.
It is part of the price of royalty, the
privileges attaching to which, at any
rate in regard to our own constitutional
monarchy, are in no way commensurate
with the obligations and responsibilities.
It is not possible for a King of England
or a Prince of Wales to bestow his hand
and affections in whatever direction he
pleases, having no regard to the wishes
of others, and cold-shouldering the many
who would fain have a voice in the
matter. His marriage is an affair of
State, and must be considered in regard
to the policy of the State and the good
of the realm.It is not a nice position, and it is one
which particularly during the last two
hundred years, has resulted in many
marriages which have been purely unions
for State reasons, and into which the
question of affection has not entered in
the slightest. On the whole, it is not
even defensible, and that, which has most
aggravated the evil is the old shibboleth
of the effectiveness of dynastic ties.Recent British rulers have held that
their royal state, so far from making
them by divine right lords of all they
survey, merely installs them as first ser-
vants of the State. It is quite conceivable
that there may be strong ground in any
one case for holding that the public good
is better served by the feelings of the
individual being subordinated to the ob-
ligations of the public servant. Admit-
tedly it is a violation of the "made-in-
heaven" view of marriage, but in a
world of human failings it is not always
possible to attain the ideal. But admis-
sion of such possibilities does not mean
adherence to the belief in the political
benefits of dynastic ties. Within limits it
should be possible for a British king or
prince to offer his hand where his heart
dictates.As such, the belief in the effectiveness of
dynastic ties is absolutely groundless;
more often than not marriages with this
end in view have been wholly had in their
results.In the course of the bitter comment
made in the Press recently, on the
Kaiser's birthday, on the comparison be-
tween the detestation in which he is held
in this country to-day and the popular
feeling of enthusiasm at the announce-
ment of his birth aroused fifty-eight years
ago, someone recalled a couplet which
followed every verse of a song heard in
the streets of London during the cele-
brations occasioned by the arrival of the
Queen's first grandchild.

Queen Victoria's little daughter

Has a bouncing little boy.

The lines were recalled to give point to
a somewhat obvious satire, but in their
origin and meaning they epitomize the
utter refutation of that touching belief
in the efficacy of dynastic ties in regard
to international relationships which was
so widely held.With the birth of the then Prince
William of Prussia in 1859 it was felt that
the friendly feelings engendered by the
marriage of Britain's Princess Royal with
the Prussian Crown Prince were made
more or less permanently enduring.
Never said optimistic idealists joyfully,
would there be danger now of the two
countries going to war; with the reign-
ing houses so closely united it was un-
thinkable. Even before the war it was
patent to most people how little reliance
was to be placed upon such bonds so far
as the Prussians were concerned. The
war has rudely dispelled any illusions
which survived.Inter-related as are most of the royal
houses of Europe, there has not been one
instance during this war of dynastic ties
affecting the policy of a country one way
or the other. King Albert is married to
a Bavarian princess, but that fact in-
fluenced not an iota the Belgian outlook
when Germany so criminally violated her
pledge; nor did it mitigate in the slightest
the horrors of the vengeance which Prus-
sian and Bavarian soldiers inflicted upon
that heroic little country. The Dukes of
Cumberland, Brunswick and Saxe-
Coburg-Gotha are, holding British titles,
all are fighting in the enemy ranks.
King Constantine, pro-German pre-
fervence are popularly assumed to be due
to his Hohenzollern marriage, but against
that he can set those of his blood re-
lationship with both King George and
the Tsar. The Crown Prince Danilo of
Montenegro has a German wife. Tsar
Ferdinand of Bulgaria is related to the
British royal house. Nor can it be sup-
posed that the marriage to a British
princess of King Ferdinand of Roumania
has influenced that country in joining the
Entente, for King Ferdinand is a
Hohenzollern, German and not
Roumanian born and trained.The evidence is too strong to resist the
conclusion that dynastic ties count for as
little as the claims to national gratitude
which were generally assumed would pre-
vent Bulgaria or Greece entering the
field against the Allies.Heaven alone knows why such a belief
should have been so generally entertained.
It finds little or no support in history.
The marriage of Charles I. with a French
princess did not prevent his making war
on his wife's country almost immediately
after his accession, nor did Napoleon's
union with the Austrian emperor's
daughter save him from the active enmity
of the Hapsburg monarchy when chang-
ing circumstances again made it possible
for Austria to take the field against him.
There are other instances innumerable,
not the least illuminating being the
marital alliances between the English
and the Scottish royal houses. As Mr.
James Douglas recently remarked, so
caustically on the same subject, "The
Scripture says, 'Love your enemies.'
It does not say, 'Love your relatives.'"There are matters which are being
publicly discussed, and it is because of
this public discussion that so much im-
portance attaches to a suggestion re-
garding the marriage of the Prince of
Wales made recently in an article in a
morning paper by the Right Hon. G. W.
E. Russell, himself an ex-Minister of the
Crown."The Royal Marriage Act," says Mr.
Russell, "limiting the free choice of
English princes and princesses by arti-
ficial restrictions, was one of the most
indisensible statutes which Parliament
ever passed. It put difficulties, often in-
superable, in the way of such alliances as
had linked the Plantagenets, the Tudors,
and the Stuarts to the English people;
and it helped to impress a foreign stamp
on two generations of the House of
Hanover. There is to-day a well-beloved
young prince, as English in character as
in face, who is serving England on the
soil of France. Let Providence grant him
an English wife, and the last murmur
of disaffection will be drowned in the
thundering chorus of national rejoicing."
Mr. Russell has stated what most people
have been thinking privately. The war
has brought to the forefront again, but
in a sweeter form, the old cry
of "Britain for the British," and
public sentiment and policy alike demand
its extension to British wives for British
kings and princes. The marriage of the
Prince of Wales is a matter of deep
concern to three hundred millions of
people, inhabiting a fifth of the earth's
surface, people and lands which he will
one day probably rule, and which in all
likelihood will be ruled by the offspring
of his marriage.For, whatever may happen to the
Hohenzollerns, the British monarchy will
endure, despite the recrudescence of that
unthinking disaffection to which Mr.
Russell has directed attention. It is not
monarchical as we know it here, which
has failed in the events of the last few
years. In no sense is this a war of the
dynasties. Hohenzollernism alone could
not have brought about the war. The
fact lies with the psychology of an entire
nation. To a certain extent the Kaiser
has been as much a tool as was his grand-
father in the hands of Bismarck and Von
Moltke.Hatred of, and fierce opposition to,
Hohenzollernism and its conception of
kingship is not merely compatible with
our British ideas; it is the very essence
of British monarchy. Freedom, democ-
racy, and monarchy are in no sense con-
flicting terms in this country. "The
characteristic of the English monarchy,"
Mr. Bagehot in his monumental essays
on our Constitution, "is that it retains
the feelings by which the heroic kings
governed their rude age, and has added
the feelings by which the constitutions of
later Greece ruled in more refined ages."A republic has insinuated itself
beneath the folds of a monarchy.This is the strongest prop of our
monarchy, that it combines that which is
best in both systems. Neither France nor
America, with all their greatness, can
show anything in its governmental records
to improve on, or even equal our
own sane, intelligent, democratic mon-
archy. There was a time, admittedly,
when even under the limited monarchy
royal influences here was distrustful; but
the evolution of the Constitution has pro-
ceeded since those times, and now, to
quote Ragsdale again, "the best
Liberal politicians say, 'We shall never
know, but when history is written our
children may know, what we owe to the
Queen and Prince Albert.' The mystery
of the Constitution, which used to be
dated by our calmest, most thoughtful
and instructed statesmen, is now loved
and revered by them." Succeeding
sovereigns have not departed from that
high ideal.There is a wider, an Imperial, aspect,
in which, if possible, the Crown looms
higher even than in home affairs. Its
sentimental value in the evolution of the
present status of Dominions, Colonies,
and Empire is undoubted. Would the
bonds have held equally well with a re-
public? One wonders. Our Imperial
relations were not always so happy as
now. There was a time when even fore-
most British statesmen saw no more satis-
factory prospect than separation when the
individual Dominions felt themselves
strong enough. That phase has passed,
never to return; but can one doubt that
in a large measure it is due to the unifying
influence of the Crown, claiming a
common loyalty, a common allegiance,
from all, in times when conflicting in-
terests and blundering statesmanship were
alternating influences? In the new
Imperial bonds which have been forged in
the furnace of war, the Crown should play
a still larger part.There is India. To vast multitudes
there the King-Emperor's name is every-
thing. Would the proud princes and
chiefs there bear cheerful allegiance to a
republic? One can hardly imagine it.
"Dizzy" says "peace with honour" part
in the Berlin Congress has brought us
much tribulation, but his Indian policy,
in this aspect of it should atone for much.
Anything which strengthens the hold of
the Crown upon the affection and in-
terests of the people makes for national
well-being, because it makes for national
unity, holding up before all a common
bond which rises superior to all con-
flicting creeds, interests, and politics.
Fortunate circumstances have eliminated
all those claims of descent from the
British Stuarts are superior to those of
the present royal house, and thus, despite
the foreign origin of the Hanoverian
dynasty, purely political and partly ac-
cidental, we are happily back to condi-
tions in which, divorced from the old
theory of kingship by divine right, it is
possible for the occupant of the throne
to fill it by hereditary right, subject to
the free choice of a free people.It is because of these things that the
questions of the marriage of the Prince
of Wales becomes vital. For gene-
rations now the choice of royal

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE PORTUGUESE SOLDIER
NICKNAMED "TONY" BY THE
"TOMMIES."

[BY H. HENRY ROBINSON.]

The cordiality of the relationship be-
tween the British soldiers and the Por-
tuguese may be taken as finally cemented
by the fact that the latter now have a nick-
name. They are "Antonio," which is
already being shortened to "Tony," a
fit counter-part to "Tommy," showing
that the rapprochement is consecrated
and complete.Perhaps the Germans thought these new
troops in the line would be "easy."
They have bombarded them heavily with
both big guns and trench mortars. They
have made vicious raids on them. They
have attacked them with gas shells. But
they have got very little satisfaction,
though they have officially bragged of
taking a small number of prisoners. On
the contrary, the Portuguese have paid
them back in good coin. They also have
raided the German trenches, broken into
them and held them, and on that occasion
not only those in the actual assault, but
the troops in support, who have even a
more trying time, behaved with conspicu-
ous coolness for men new to the game.On another occasion the Portuguese
captured a whole German patrol at night
in No Man's Land. It was very com-
pletely done, two of the patrol being
killed, and the rest taken prisoner, and
among those captured was a non-commis-
sioned officer wearing the Iron Cross.
For this act the officer commanding re-
ceived the congratulations of the com-
mander of the British army to which they
are attached. With each incident, almost
with every day, the men gain confidence
in themselves. They are naturally fight-
ers, very eager to learn these new-fangled
fighting ways, and are unusually hard-
working.During the bitter winter the men, com-
ing from a sunny country, had a trying
time, and there was in the early days
much sickness both among the troops and
among the horses. Care and better vet-
erary, however, have rectified that, and a
story is told which symbolizes both the
Portuguese love of the sun and their
bravery.

SEEKING THE SUN.

It was an icy day, when the trenches
were cold and tomblike, when a British
officer discovered a Portuguese who had
climbed out of the trench and sat
conspicuously on the parapet, a lovely
mark for any German sniper. The British
officer shouted remonstrances at him,
but had a difficulty in making him come
down. There was a ray of sun up there,
he said, which reminded him of Portugal,
and for the sake of the sun he was will-
ing to take the chance of being shot.Besides the infantry, the Portuguese
field artillery is particularly good. The
gunners are methodical, conscientious,
and brave, and their shooting is admir-
able. In all ways, indeed, there is every
prospect of the Portuguese continuing to
prove themselves an increasingly valuable
element in the armies on this front.brides for British princes will be con-
fined to the narrower circle of Allied
houses. But since dynastic ties have
proved so signal a failure in affecting
international relationships, has not the
time arrived when we can revert to the
old rule of our royal house that its
members may choose British wives and
husbands? Edward IV., Richard III.,
Henry VIII., and James II. all married
British wives.There are more modern instances which
form happy precedents. Princess Louise
married the Duke of Argyll. Princess
Arthur of Connaught, great-grand-
daughter of Queen Victoria, married to
that Queen's grandson, and having a son
who, in default of other heirs, could
succeed to the throne, claims an Aberdeen
merchant as ancestor on her father's side.
Abroad, King Alfonso's queen, sharing
as proud a throne as any, is the grand-
daughter of a morganatic marriage.
There should be no lack of choice for
British princes and princesses. The
British aristocracy, titled and untitled,
is equal to any in Europe, embracing
families with pedigrees as long as that
of the royal house itself, and in many
cases claiming direct descent from
Plantagenet and Stuart kings. The direct
line of descent in the male from the royal
Stuarts, both Scottish and British, is to
be found not in any royal house, but
among the British aristocracy.Events in Russia, which have occurred
since this article was written have only
one moral to point in regard to British
monarchy—that of its complete effec-
tiveness. Romanoff autocracy has gone;
Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs must see it
as the writing on the wall. Tsar Ferdin-
and as the beginning of the end of the
Teutonic edifice he has imposed upon
what is naturally a democratic people.
Here, but for its effects upon the Alliance
and the course of the war, the revolution
would be of academic interest only
tinged by the warm sympathy which one
free people must feel for another strug-
gling towards the same goal.King George's throne remains unshaken,
unaffected in its democratic strength by
the cataclysm which is sounding the knell
of other dynasties. Like the Italian and
the three Scandinavian monarchies, the
British monarchy can have no fear of
revolution, because it is the form of
government which a free people has
evolved as being the best suited for its
own particular needs, and because it
rests solely on the broad basis of the
people's will.The Russian throne as we have known
it has fallen because of its failure to
recognise the march of progress and its
own responsibilities. In a utilitarian
age, that which refuses to evolve
naturally, and so outgrows its usefulness,
cannot be allowed to remain to clog the
wheels. Of all the lessons which the
Russian revolution teaches, none is
clearer than that a well-intentioned but
weak and vacillating man has needlessly
thrown away a great possession and an
opportunity for well-doing which comes
but once in many centuries.—Chambers'
Journal.THE HIGHLY CULTIVATED
GERMAN INFANT.

[BY EDGAR JEFFSON.]

Never before in history has a nation
worked out the theory and practice of
war as had Germany when, in 1914, she
embarked upon the first stage of her con-
quest of the world; and one of the matters
which had been threshed out by her
experts was the matter of man-waste in
war.She was prepared to take measures to
prevent that man-waste; but, under-
estimating the determination of the world
not to enjoy the blessings of Prussian
domination, she did not put them into
effect till it became clear that the war was
going to last longer and bring about an
infinitely greater man-waste than in her
least optimistic moments she had ever
dreamed. Then in the summer of 1915 she
set about repairing that waste and took
the measures her experts had worked out
for her.She began at the very source of man-
power and set about saving the lives of
her babies. Their lives were no longer at
the mercy of the milk-producers. They
became the special care of the State. In
the matter of milk the babies came first,
and the rest of the nation, even the
wounded and invalids, had to make shift
with what milk there was left when the
babies had theirs.Very few people outside Germany
realise the difficulties against which she
has had to contend even in the matter of
milk. She has had a bitter struggle
against the big profiteering milk com-
panies, who were entirely regardless of
the fact that every ton pounds of profit
they put into their pockets meant the life
of a child; she has had a bitter struggle
against the farmer, who killed off his milch
cows when there was more money in meat
than in milk, fed his milk to his pigs
when there was more money in bacon than
in milk, and churned all his milk into
butter when there was more money in
butter than in milk. She has had to make
it a penal offence to kill a milch cow,
to feed milk to a pig, or to sell a churn
to farmers from whom she wanted milk;
she has actually had to seal up the churns
in Hamburg. But she has come out
victorious from these struggles; and the
German baby and the German nursing
mother have had their milk.

CARE OF THE MOTHER.

Even to-day, when every week there are
in the local papers of all the big German
towns three columns of instructions to one
group of a thousand householders at a
time, compulsorily rationed householders,
how to get their food-tickets, you will
always find the line, "Infants' Milk."
Row 26, 5." And though the milk-ticket
which promises you a litre of preferen-
tial skim-milk or half a litre of deferred
skim-milk may give you no milk at all,
though the ticket which promises you six
of potatoes may only give you six of
rice, that ticket for infants' milk will be
honoured in full.It is late to begin the process of pre-
serving a baby's life when it has already
been born sickly, and all-nourished
mother, and the Germans begin with her
mother.For three months before her
child is born she receives a litre, a pint
and three-quarters of milk a day. She
receives that amount during the time she
is nursing her baby and during the time
that she is recovering from that nursing
in order that she may be kept fit to become
a healthy mother again. When the child
reaches the feeding-bottle stage it receives
a litre of milk a day till it is two years
old. From two to four years it receives
three-quarters of a litre a day. All this
is full milk. After its sixth birth-
day it comes on to the preferential and
deferred skim-milk which serves the rest
of the community.But it has received a really good start
in its physical life; and that start, how-
ever bad the conditions in which it may
have to live later, will never quite be lost
to those children who live in good con-
ditions it will prove of incalculable ad-
vantage. Already, by going to the source
of man-power and saving the lives of her
babies, Germany has secured the result
that in 1921 there will be more six-year-
old children in Germany than if there
had been no war at all. She has secured
that result in spite of the fact that there
has been a very heavy fall—as much as
50 per cent, in some parts of the country
—in the birth-rate. That is to say that
in 1940, should the Hohenzollerns still
be in power, Germany will be able to em-
bark on another endeavour to conquer the
world with a larger army of young men
of a better quality than she had in 1914.

—Daily Mail.

ULSTER'S SACRIFICES.

MAN WHO LOST THREE SONS
WITHIN AN HOUR.The part which the Ulster Division
played in the battle of the Somme last
July was recalled recently by Sir Edward
Carson, in opening a *fell* in aid of Lady
Carson's Ulster Division Fund."I took from the first," he added, "a
fatherly interest in the Ulster Division.
The men composing it were of my own
boys. They had been with me for many
a long day, training for a purpose which
I need not now go into. When war broke
out I went over to them, and I said to
them: 'England's difficulty is our diffi-
culty; England's sorrow is our sorrow;
and England's triumph must be our
triumph.' The same day I led 800 men
as the pioneers of the Ulster Division into
the recruiting office.""No more heroic deeds have ever been
performed than were performed by the
Ulster Division on July 1st last year.
The division obtained four V.C.s in one
day. The heroism of Private McFadden,
V.C., who gave his life for his comrades,
has never been excelled in the history of
warfare.""Last year I had to write to one man
who lost three sons within an hour, and
several others who had lost two, and the
courage of the Ulstermen was such that
it enabled them all to reply that it was
better that it should be so than that the
cause of liberty should be lost."

GERMAN GAS-ATTACKS. COMPOSITION OF THE GASES FREQUENTLY CHANGED.

More than shells, torpedoes, of hidden snipers, the soldiers in the French and British trenches dread the German gas-attacks. The latest and most deadly variety—the composition of the gases is often changed in the search for a more "killing" mixture—has no odour and scarcely any colour. Its victims are not aware that they are breathing it until a sweet taste is noticed in the mouth, and this warning is usually too late. Those in the trenches, or close behind, who have filled their lungs with the gas have dropped dead. Sterling Heilig, of this New Orleans Times-Picayune, tells of this new sort of vapour, called "rotten-egg" gas, that has killed or disabled thousands.

A young lieutenant was riding toward the front in a closed automobile. His chauffeur, who was outside, suddenly turned, and with a grimace held his nose. The lieutenant made the man stop and put on his gas-mask. And then—

Half a mile on they found two soldiers, without masks, unconscious in the road. They dragged them into the closed automobile and continued. Around a bend they came on two officers and a chauffeur without masks (it was two miles behind the front), dazed and incapable. They packed two into the closed automobile, with the soldiers and a cylinder of compressed air sizzling, while G— masked the chauffeur and held him on the front seat. As they rushed out of the zone they met four others, whom they simply could not take. It was a dull, damp day, with a faint wind from the Germans' gas (then new) able to the "rotten-egg" gas (then new) even at four miles distance, where it held together like chunks of gray-yellow fog, almost invisible in the damp haze.

All depends on the dilution of it in the atmosphere. Those who got full lungs of it, in the trenches or close behind, fell dead. Those who caught it well diluted, four or five or even miles from its emission (when the chance of winds held it sufficiently together) went sick, with anything from temporary anemia to wasting weakness. But those who breathed the stuff in thicker whiffs, two, three, or four miles behind the trenches, were most mysteriously affected.

Brought to near-by hospitals partially unconscious, they seemed to recover rapidly. Lying flat in their cots, they sipped nourishment and passed the night comfortably. In the morning, on awakening, they declared themselves cured. "Tiens! I'm all right," they would say, and slip out of bed. The moment they were on their feet, they swayed, staggered, and fell dead. The sudden acceleration of heart action in a standing position made the signal for this inhibition or blood-clotting or whatever.

Army Dr. A. E. Mellion, a sturdy mountaineer of the Alpine Chuseurs, thoroughly experienced in gases and air-cures, and who has helped to save the lives of hundreds of victims, was himself twice overcome by the gas and narrowly escaped death. The doctor is well-known to many Americans. His family is wealthy and owns a string of hotels.

He tells the story of his experience to the writer of the Times-Picayune: "One day I was superintending a necessary little building of sand-bags in a trench-entrance. Someone had to do it. Suddenly a squall of shells fell all around us. One burst in the pile of sand-bags, with the noise of a failure—plump! Like that—I thought it just fallen and refused to explode. I said: 'I am safe. I am safe. I am safe.' And I foolishly stayed a few moments till the squall was over. Then I began to cough and was over. I was probably a shower of new gas-shells with just enough explosive power to spread the gas and mixed with high-explosive to disguise them.

I coughed for four hours, always worse; and then the coughing stopped, and I began to suffocate. The suffocations, fever, and crazy headache continued and continued. Oxygen? Yes. Remedy vapours? Certainly. And, especially, hypodermic injections of certain substances. I was congratulating myself that I had no flow of blood from the lungs, when hemorrhages of the intestines began. During the first month in hospital I had five or six crises of suffocation per day, of say, half an hour each. A bad business.

Of another experience—both were on the Somme—Dr. Mellion said there were many shells exploding, but he had so much to do that he did pay sufficient attention to the danger. He adds:—

We wear the mask continually, but when you have delicate work to do on a suffering man you have got to see clear and have the peace of your hands. You lift your mask a little and breathe whatever air there is.

In this case the doctor pushed up his mask at a time when the enemy was throwing gas-shells mixed with the others. He says:

That time it was not much more than bronchitis and enteritis; and I had a strong constitution, so it disappeared rapidly, with a few injections of—the remedy. (I could not ask him to disclose the nature of the "remedy." All will be told after the war. At present, even the medical journals are not always accurate—for reason).

The soldiers, Dr. Mellion says, were formerly careless about gas, but now they have standard masks, furnished by the Army, which are frequently inspected and kept in condition. Of the remedy which is now used, and of which the doctor may not speak in detail, the Times-Picayune correspondent says:

They seem to be great bags full of medicated air or laughing-gas or what you please. Suspended from reservoirs should they have several rubber-tube mouth-pieces for victims to suck on while being led or dragged out.

In Reims, Chalons, and other cities, miles behind the trenches, the school-children were obliged to carry gas-masks in their pockets or satchels. The writer says:

This simple fact shows the danger of gas-shells to a vast area of civilian population miles and miles behind the front, from the Atlantic to Belfort. How many miles deep is this danger-zone to farmers, villagers, townsmen, and school-children? Big long-distance runs can throw these poison-shells eight miles, twelve miles, fifteen miles, without prohibitive expense—and they do it!

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GEN. ALEXEIEFF'S RESIGNATION. DUE TO LACK OF CONFIDENCE AND OPTIMISM.

When General Alexeieff was removed from the Russian Chief Command his retirement was explained by his lack of confidence and optimism (says the Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent). Subsequently it became known that the real cause was one of his speeches, which was interpreted as a "counter-revolutionary" manifestation. Apparently, the speech in question was that made on May 20th at headquarters, before a conference of officers from all the armies and both the fleets. Only a brief extract from it reached us at the time by telegraph, and it made no allusion to the remarks which seem to have given umbrage in Petrograd. The full text is, however, contained in Russian papers which have arrived in this country, and some passages from it will doubtless be found interesting.

General Alexeieff said: "I wish to say a few words to you. They will not have a triumphant ring, but they will be open and sincere, and will denote the fear which is in the heart of your Commander-in-Chief. In the Press we often meet orders printed in the light of day. The country is in danger. We are too much accustomed to it, and do not penetrate into its terrible meaning. But, gentlemen, unhappily, that is the dread truth. Russia is really perishing. She is standing on the brink of a precipice. A few more pushes forward and she will fall to the bottom with all her weight. The enemy has occupied the eighth part of her territory. He is not to be bought off by the Utopian phrase, 'Peace, without annexations and without contributions.' He says openly, 'Both with annexations and with contributions.' He says openly that he will not leave our territory. He stretches out his greedy paw to places where, so far, not a single enemy soldier has been. He clutches at the riches of Volhynia and Podolia; and at the entire right bank of the Dnieper. And what of us, the Russian Army? Shall we not fling the enemy out of our country? Then we could leave our diplomats to make peace with annexations or without annexations. But let us be frank. The martial spirit of the Russian Army has declined. It stands in fatal impotence before the enemy. Instead of netting it toys with the idea of peace, instead of martial traditions, it has begun to listen to the base instinct of self-preservation. And in the interior where is that strong authority for which the whole country is pining, where is that powerful authority which should compel every citizen to pay his tribute to our dear land? They tell us that it will come. But so far it is not.

"Where, gentlemen, is love for our country? Where patriotism and enthusiasm? We have written the great word, 'Brotherhood.' But we have not written it in our hearts and minds. Class discussion rages among us. Whole classes, who have honourably fulfilled their duty to the country, have been taken under suspicion. And in this way a deep gulf has been opened between the two parts of the Russian army, the officers and the soldiers. We are concerned in the main, each with his own interests. There is no love, but the army has not enough to eat and our horses are starving. The new era has come. But where is inspiration? Where the fresh impulse of a nation that has attained the great blessings of mankind? And at such a moment the first conference of officers of the Russian Army has assembled. There could not be a more suitable moment for the introduction of unity into the Army with the object of discovering how we can inspire our hearts with enthusiasm, for without enthusiasm there will be no victory, without victory no salvation, no Russia. That is really why I welcome you to your great and difficult labour. It is there that lies the vast and alluring problem awaiting your solution—in the re-establishment of discipline, in the welding together in one whole all that constitutes the Russian Army, in the closing of the gulf between officers and soldiers, first by bridges, and then by filling it in altogether. It is not so long ago—it seems but yesterday—that officers and soldiers marched amicably to beat the enemy in friendship and harmony sacrificing everything, even that which was most dear to them, for the welfare of the country. And I believe that the majority of the conference sees in that its task. Our ideal is to fuse into one harmonious family. Warm your work with love for your country, with a cordial disposition to the soldier. Banish these dissensions which have been artificially sown in our family. Work, exert yourselves, and may there be every thought and before your eyes the words of fire, 'Russia is perishing.'

General Alexeieff's farewell order to the army was as follows: "For nearly three years I have trod with you the thorny path of the Russian Army, watched with radiant delight your great achievements, and suffered in spirit during the hard days of our failures. But there was ever with me a firm faith in the dispensation of God, the gallantry of the Russian people, and the gallantry of the Russian soldiers. And now, when the foundations of our military power have been shaken, I still keep the same faith. Without this life would not be worth living. A deep bow to you, my fellows in the fight. To all who have honourably done their duty, to all whose hearts beat with love for their country, to all who in these days of national confusion are still determined not to abandon the soil of our Motherland to loitering, a deep bow from an old soldier and your former Commander-in-Chief. Bear me no grudges."

babies? Big long-distance runs can throw these poison-shells eight miles, twelve miles, fifteen miles, without prohibitive expense—and they do it!

(Continued at foot of next column.)

RUSSIA CONVALESCENT. AFTER MOST RADICAL REVOLUTION IN HISTORY.

(By M. VANDERVELDE, BELGIAN MINISTER OF STATE AND SOCIALIST LEADER.)

PETROGRAD.

At the moment of my departure from Russia I should like to sum up my impressions. Roman used to say *apropos* of the French Revolution: "Let us be careful not to apply our little, reasonable, bourgeois programmes to events of such amplitude!" The same must be said now of the Russian Revolution.

In a single day the Government of an Empire of 150 million souls, which had jealously destroyed all local autonomies, has crashed down, dragging with it in its fall the Duma, which was but a body of privileged men, a mere shadow of a national representation.

What was, is no longer, and what is to be, is not yet. The wretched state of the finances, the disorder in the food supply, the chaotic condition of transport, the systematic disorganisation of the army, which were causes of the Revolution: all these now appear in the light of day. The grip of steel that hitherto gave a semblance of cohesion to the Russian State has been broken apart, and individuals and groups are acting on their own impulses.

The non-Russian peoples are proclaiming their independence; the industrial workers are claiming control over the factories; the soldiers are professing submission to no other discipline than that of their committees, granting themselves holidays without leave to go and see what is going on in their villages, imprisoning officers with whom they are discontented, and, not content with having their delegates in the Provisional Government, exercising on the latter, through the intermediary of their Councils of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, a control over every step.

Finally the peasants too, in their turn, are stirring, and in certain districts are showing a disinclination to await the reunion of the Constituent Assembly before exercising their rights to recover the land.

In short, full anarchy is upon Russia, and it is not surprising that it should be so on the morrow of a Revolution which is the most thoroughgoing that has ever happened.

ANARCHY WITHOUT CONSEQUENCES.

But what does astonish us Westerners is that this anarchy, this eclipse of authority, has not at all the consequences that it would inevitably have in France or England or Belgium.

Up to the last few days, for example, Petrograd had no longer any police or gendarmery or public force of any kind; nothing but a militia of volunteers, thinly distributed and powerless. Were such a state of affairs to exist in London or Paris or Brussels in the midst of a period of revolutionary tension, frightful things would be certain to happen.

Here there is no such consequence save for a few "expropriations" and a few individual misdeeds. Lenin and his friends make themselves at home in the palace of a ballet-dancer; anarchists try to lay hands upon the typographical material of a Conservative journal. Amidst a general calm which is perfect, absolute, almost disconcerting, social life goes on; innumerable meetings are held without ever the conflict of opinion giving rise to interruptions by violence or troubles or disorders.

From the point of view of tolerance and courtesy we would have much to learn from Russian gatherings. The most absolute freedom of the platform exists at them, not merely as a right, but in fact.

Similarly in the factories every man works as his own head directs him. The foremen have no voice. The discipline of authority is absolutely non-existent, and it is true that at this does not work out well. Production has gone down considerably. The leaders of industry find it impossible to face the formidable demands for increases of wages, though on the other hand these are to be explained by the depreciation of paper money and the fantastic increase in the cost of living.

Yet if all this does not work well, nevertheless it does work, and there is good reason to believe that once the first intoxication of the Revolution is over, it will work better.

CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

As for the army it is particularly in such a condition that the relaxation of discipline and the thorough-going suppression of all the restraints by which obedience was maintained in the Tsar's armies seem as if they must end in a complete dissolution.

Now we have just passed a fortnight at the front. We have visited three armies, and we are in a position to affirm that in these armies—where the officers have no longer any right to punish, where disciplinary measures can be taken only by a committee consisting of the company commander and three soldiers, where generals have no other power than that which comes from their personal prestige—discipline at least in the zone of operations, if not in the depots, is much less great than one might expect from such paradoxical conditions.

Now these are facts, and they do the greatest honour to the Russian people. Perhaps it may not have been the same, for one thinks, for example, of the violence and disorders of 1905, had not the yodkas been suppressed. The present Revolution, however, has been a Revolution without alcohol. The inborn sweetness and social virtues of the populations have done the rest. It goes, moreover, without saying that the spontaneous anarchy of the first period has not had fatal consequences, the existing state of things cannot go on without compromising the very existence of the new régime and without giving chances either to a military dictatorship or some other form of reaction.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TURKISH TYRANNY. TREATMENT OF SUBJECT RACES IN BAGHDAD.

(By EDMUND CANDLEL.)

Apart from the garrison, the Turks were a very inconsiderable part of the population of Baghdad, and all the subject races, including the Arabs and Jews, have been blood white during the last two years. If all the gold had gone into the Treasury instead of into the pockets of officials, the harvest would have provided the Turk with very considerable sinews of war.

Those who are familiar with Ottoman ways will know the kind of thing that went on. When, for instance, wool was commandeered for the Army Clothing Department, the rich Armenian would be told that his stuff was dirty and not worth four pinstres the kilo; at the same time it would be discovered that the stock of the influential Moslem was no good at all. "I very much regret, Effendi, the purchasing officer would exclaim, 'that your material is worthless for our purpose. We cannot take wool in a condition like this.' And as a make-weight this subtle functionary would confiscate the entire stock of a small Arab merchant, on the pretext of incorrect declaration or failure to declare. Later, when things went ill for the Turk, all pretences were forgotten; the bazars were officially looted.

A much simpler method of extortion was the compulsory exchange of gold for notes. By this system nearly all the available cash of the Arabs, Jews, and Christians in the city passed into the hands of the Turks. When debts were paid in paper currency a profit of from 60 to 75 per cent. accrued. And when there was no opportunity for a transaction the officials summoned the Jews to their houses at night; they came with gold and went away with paper. The most dreadful penalties were held out against those who would not accept Government paper on its face value. In the meanwhile notes fell to a third, and even a quarter, of their accredited value; and orders kept coming through from Constantinople that, as the depreciation of Government paper was greater in Baghdad than elsewhere in the Empire, immediate steps must be taken to revive credit. The officials were frightened and vexed, and the weight of their displeasure fell chiefly on the Jews. There had been actual trafficking in notes. Merchants had been selling them at a discount instead of at their face value. This was viewed officially in the light of a studied conspiracy to depreciate Turkish credit. A proclamation was issued that all trade transactions and purchases must be made in paper money.

The result was a financial panic. Shops were shut; there was no market; you could not buy meat or bread in the bazaar. To keep his household alive the Baghdadi had to slink about and make surreptitious purchases in cash after dark. Another proclamation was issued. Merchants were to open their shops. Those who did business secretly, or hid or refused to sell their goods, would be deported and their property confiscated.

The Jews who had been guilty of trafficking with notes were summoned secretly to the Court of the Prefect of Police at night. They were confined by day, and taken out after dark and tortured. Finally they were murdered and thrown into the Tigris. Or that is the story in Baghdad, and everybody believes it. The 10 Jews, have never been seen alive since, though the bodies of five of them, one headless, have been restored by the Tigris. Haron Mealem, Abdullah Isac Mesary, and Ibrahim Dabool were identified on March 7th, Shelema Sion and Isac Mesim Mina a few weeks afterwards. The two legs of Haron Mealem had been cauterized, apparently by hot iron, just above the ankle.—Times.

Happily, since our arrival six weeks ago everyone is agreed in recognising that except in industrial affairs, where the crisis still remains grave, the situation is improving in the following directions:—

1.—The authority of the Provisional Government is strengthening. All that is required is to hold in the reactionaries who are laying pitfalls, and the extremists, who, by their violence, are in a fair way to playing the game of the reactionaries.

2.—The Congress of the Workers and Soldiers of all Russia, now being held, is manifesting a national feeling, which such incidents, as, for example, the expulsion of Herr Grimm have brought out clearly. At the very moment that I am writing, the Congress has just taken up a clearly defined attitude against Lenin and his followers.

3.—The police service of maintaining order in the city of Petrograd is assured by the troops of the garrison. You no longer see, as you did a fortnight ago, thousands of soldiers in disorder and wandering through the streets. The extremists having announced a manifestation, the Government on the one hand and the Council of Delegates on the other have just had posters placarded prohibiting street demonstrations for three days, and announcing that any infringement of this prohibition will be repressed by force.

4.—As for the Russian armies, we have come back from the front with an impression of comfort and of confidence. At the time of our visit to the Stavka, General Brussiloff, who was taking possession that very day of the supreme command, said to us, "The Russian army has just gone through an illness. It is now in full convalescence."

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"HAWAII MARU" ... WED'AY, 26th Sept., at Noon.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

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"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 2nd Sept., at Noon.
"KAJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 9th Sept., at Noon.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

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Hongkong 13th Oct. 1914. 1939

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